

The Elks

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Magazine

CENTRAL EDITION
Containing Additional News of
Central States Lodges

AUGUST, 1933



Report of the Grand Lodge Convention

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Something About This Issue

THIS is the Annual Convention Number of THE ELKS MAGAZINE. In it you will find reported the many high-lights of the colorful Grand Lodge gathering in Milwaukee last month. Whether or not you were one of the fortunate thousands who attended this most worth-while meeting, read the reports and addresses that were delivered there. If you were present, they will refresh your memory. If you were not, they will bring you up to date on all the many constructive activities which the Grand Lodge is pursuing at the present time.



EDGAR SISSON

THE last of Edgar Sisson's splendid series of articles on international spy activities is published in this month's issue. In the opinion of many it is the most informative and dramatic installment of all. This well-known author takes you all the way behind the scenes—right into Germany's former Imperial Palace—and shows you how vital a part the Teutonic espionage service played in the Great War as well as in earlier campaigns.

You have, no doubt, read widely about the exploits of the famous Mata Hari, but Mademoiselle Docteur, whose activities Mr. Sisson here relates so vividly, was fully as effective in spite of the fact that she is less well known in this country.



EDWIN B. DOOLEY

ANOTHER article in this issue that will hold your interest from start to finish describes the truly remarkable exploits of the man who is unquestionably the greatest all-round athlete of all time—Jim Bausch, winner of the 1932 Olympic Decathlon. His record in this most grueling of all contests is shown side by side with those of his two closest competitors, Akilles Jarvinen, of Finland, and Jim Thorpe, the famous Carlisle Indian.

Eddie Dooley, former All-American quarter-back and himself a talented all-round athlete, discloses the human side of this fine, upstanding young American in a way that will stir your sporting spirit right down to your boot straps.

Joseph T. Fanning
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Cover Design by J. F. Kernan

"To inculcate the principles of Charity, Justice, Brotherly Love and Fidelity; to promote the welfare and enhance the happiness of its members; to quicken the spirit of American patriotism; to cultivate good fellowship. . . ."

—From Preamble to the Constitution, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

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Walter F. Meier, of Seattle, Wash., Lodge, No. 92, elected Grand Exalted Ruler at the Grand Lodge Meeting in Milwaukee, Wis., July 18, 1933



Speech of Acceptance by

Grand Exalted Ruler Walter F. Meier

Before the Grand Lodge at Milwaukee

July 18, 1933

Grand Exalted Ruler and My Brothers:

By your action not only have you accorded to me a great honor, but you have also placed upon me a great responsibility. The honor consists in being selected as the chief executive of the greatest of American fraternities, the first to be chosen as such from the membership of the Lodges in the Pacific Northwest, and a position that has been filled with distinction by my predecessors, many of whom have preferred that service to political and other positions of honor of the first magnitude. On behalf of these Lodges and their members, and even more especially for myself, I express to you a heartfelt appreciation. In respect to the responsibility that follows from my acceptance of the office of Grand Exalted Ruler, which I now indicate, I can only say that from this day henceforth, until I shall have laid down the emblem of authority, my every waking thought, all my time, energy and power, shall be in the service of this Grand Lodge, its constituent Lodges, and members. No interest of a personal or private character will be permitted to supplant, or interfere with, the primary consideration of your affairs.

Born in the wake of a great national conflict, amid the lingering animosities then lately engendered by an unparalleled civil strife, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks was one of the chief factors in enkindling in the breasts of the citizens of a reunited Nation that quaternity of ideals—Charity, Justice, Brotherly Love and Fidelity—the observance of which has made it, and its benefactions, known throughout the land. The universality of the principles espoused constituted an unusual appeal to the innate conscience of men, wearied with the internal strife that had sprung largely from a misunderstanding, and the Order soon found itself hailed as an organization that would supply the needs of men as no other one could. Soon it marched in the vanguard of American fraternities. There, under the guidance of its great leaders, it has remained to this day. And there it must continue to be tomorrow.

THE abstract ideals professed by the Order of Elks have been translated into practical, living examples through the media of expression selected, adopted and put into operation by the generosity of its members. First, in time, came the founding of the Elks National Home at Bedford. There, nestled amid the hills of old Virginia, protected from the rigor of the seasons, it bespeaks what it is in fact, a haven of rest for those who are no longer able to cope with the seemingly merciless competitions of active life. It represents the ideal of Brotherly Love, and should be the pride of us all.

Next, came the reestablishment of THE ELKS MAGAZINE as a medium for the full expression of the ideals and precepts of the Order. Through it, now for more than ten years, under the able direction of Brother Joseph T. Fanning, the dean of our Past Grand Exalted Rulers, there have gone into the homes of our members the best of literature, the composite news of the activities of our Lodges, scattered throughout Continental America and our Island Possessions—wherever the Stars and Stripes delight the eye—and the expressions of the hopes and aspirations of those who have been privileged to lead the hosts professing fealty to our Order. Through it circulates the life-blood, as it were, of our fraternity, and by means of it our members are enabled to appreciate our widespread existence and the extent of our influence. It typifies the ideal of Fidelity, and it merits the support of every member of our Order.

Concurrently with the birth of the idea of the Magazine, came the natural, human impulse to perpetuate our appreciation of the services rendered, the trials endured and sacrifices made, by those who answered the call of our Country in the hour of its need. None were quicker to respond, nor more bountifully, than the members of our Order. They bore the colors across No-Man's-Land with its barbed wire entanglements, through trenches bristling with bayonets, and planted them upon the ramparts that had theretofore seemed impregnable. They provided the means for carrying on the great humanitarian work of the Salvation Army lassie who cheered the homesick soldier boy and encouraged him to exert himself to the utmost that he might the sooner gain the victory and return to his home. They founded the first base hospitals in Europe for the care of the wounded. And they were the first to provide the means for the rehabilitation of the maimed. To perpetuate those deeds of valor and usefulness in the memory of future generations, there has been erected upon the shores of Lake Michigan, the Elks National Memorial Building, one of the most magnificent structures of its kind in the world. That typifies Justice, and from it we should gain inspiration to live the life that shall merit a like recognition.

"But the greatest of these is Charity." In the thirteenth Chapter of First Corinthians, the Apostle Paul has given us one of the finest dissertations upon Charity known to literature.

Charity is the highest expression of the love of one's fellowman. It is not the giving of alms, but of self. So, in the Elks National Foundation do we give concrete expression to this ideal of our Order. Through its medium we shall be permitted to perpetuate our good deeds through the countless years that must follow the time when "each shall take his chamber in the silent halls of death." What more glorious ideal could be espoused than that of making provision for carrying on forever, as it were, of an active, helpful and loving service to mankind? And while a true service of that kind can only be rendered when willingly given, and it is left with each individual Elk to determine for himself the part he shall have in it, let us not forget that "the Lord loveth a cheerful giver," and may each of us be moved to a great bounty of the heart.

SOME who are here have had a part in all of these concrete expressions of our ideals, and all of us have had a part in some of them, but they speak primarily of the accomplishments of the past, although their influence will be projected into the future. We cannot, we must not, rest upon these laurels alone. Our own day must also see that something is done for the morrow. What that shall be, we cannot now foretell. But this we do know, that without an active, interested and virile membership, we cannot hope to succeed. Men are longing today for a practical application of our ideals. They are hungry for Brotherly Love. They thirst for a Justice of mercy. They pray for the Charity of helpfulness. They long for a Fidelity that shall enable them to be worthy exemplars of manhood. "What man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone?"

Let me say a special word to the official representatives here assembled—the Exalted Rulers of the subordinate Lodges. You are here with full power to speak officially for your respective Lodges. The policies of this Grand Lodge, with the exception of constitutional matters, rest entirely in the hands of the delegates. As legislators, you will help determine those policies for the coming year. Act wisely. Do not be short-sighted. Take a broad view of the problems with which we are confronted. Remember that you are acting for upwards of a half million members. And when you have completed your task here, return to your several homes, and there, with all the energy of which you are capable, guide and direct your Lodges along the lines that are in harmony with the policies which you have helped to determine.

During the year, I shall endeavor to visit as many Lodges as is consistent with the other duties devolving upon me. When I come, I hope you will make a special occasion to bring into our membership, through initiation, the best of the citizens of your respective communities. When I am among you, let me consider with you your problems *first* before satisfying your natural inclinations to furnish some form of entertainment. And I shall also be much happier if I may be permitted first to visit the sick and aged of your membership, for I shall come not to be ministered unto, but rather to minister among you. My greatest happiness will be attained if this year can be made one especially devoted to service, and you can assist me in making it so.

BEFORE closing, I wish to mention a special feature in connection with our initiations which I hope may be carried out. Our membership consists exclusively of citizens of the United States. Fidelity to country is especially emphasized in our ritual. Members of the Order rendered an important service during the World War and the period of reconstruction that followed. Hence, our ideals and purposes should constitute a special appeal to those who saw naval and military service in that conflict, whether at home or abroad. Every year we commemorate the day that marked the cessation of firing upon the European battlefield. What observance of Armistice Day could be more fitting than the simultaneous initiation of a "national class" in every one of our fourteen hundred Lodges? I propose that we undertake the initiation of such a class on Saturday evening, November eleventh, with the Lodges on the Atlantic coast commencing the ceremony at ten o'clock, those in the central states at nine o'clock, those in the Rocky Mountain states at eight o'clock, and those on the Pacific coast at seven o'clock. Then, at the close of the initiation, let the chimes of memory peal forth that friendly message as the words of our Eleven O'clock Toast shall be broadcast over a national hook-up and received in every Lodge room of our Order.

In conclusion, let us all remember that we are citizens of the greatest Republic on earth. The principles and precepts of our Order are in strict keeping with our duties as such. During the trying times through which the whole world is passing, we have at the helm of our ship of state one who took the obligation of our Order in Poughkeepsie Lodge No. 275, and who has upon numerous occasions manifested his interest in the welfare and work of the Order. Through a practical application of our ideals, he is endeavoring to restore and make permanent that condition of prosperity, contentment and happiness to which our people are entitled. It is our duty to assist him in that great work, so that when we emerge from the uncertainty that now surrounds us, our country shall continue to be that land of opportunity which it has been in the past. In short, let us exemplify the highest degree of citizenship, and the future generations shall rise up and bless us.

Then, let us gird up our loins. Open the portals of the Lodges. Invite into our fold those who are of one mind with us. Restore to its pristine vigor, and perpetuate, the true Elk spirit. Look into the rising sun of the new day that is dawning, and when it shall have run its diurnal course throughout a twelvemonth, I am confident that a survey of our activities will disclose material progress toward the attainment of our aims.



AUGUST
1933

The Elks Magazine

The March of the Spies

*The Third of Three Articles
Dealing with Famous Spies*

By Edgar Sisson

Illustrated by Harry Townsend



THERE is one sort of war preparation that sets particularly ill with America and that has been hugged to the heart by most Continental nations and some others further afield. It is the advance march of the spies upon the quarry.

Invaders in motley, seeping through every level of the society of the fated nation, they range from rag-tag and bob-tail to masked respectability and to a villainous host infiltrated into high places. The rascally enemies comprise wanton women and evil men, slitherly servants and sneaking clerks, agitators of all degrees, tempters trained to approach the weak and venal everywhere, and also financiers and industrialists who use the cover of business to plot the country's destruction. They count, though not heavily, upon some aid from a sprinkling of native renegades. Their main reliance is upon themselves and what they can do with time, patience, money, labor and numbers. They come in thousands. They are disciplined and obedient. In among them weave the masters—charting, sifting, arranging in vast detail for the mopping-up military onslaught—until the signal hour is reached, in a year perhaps, sometimes two or three years.

It is easy and proper enough to have a contempt for this arm of preliminary warfare, but it is not wise to underestimate its vicious effectiveness. The marching spies have won more than one

war before the first open battle was fought.

Frederick the Great of Prussia was the father of the system. In the hands of Frederick and of Baron Stein, his chief of spies, it softened every foe before the Grenadiers were unleashed. Frederick had two prime mottoes for a campaign. One was to feed his soldiers when they were fighting. The other was to have as many spies ahead of the army as there were cooks in camp.

Napoleon adopted and polished the sinister instrument. His terrible master-spy Schulmeister inveigled himself so deeply into the Austrian military staff that he trapped and destroyed one army and then set the scene for Napoleon's crushing victory at Austerlitz as he would for a theatrical performance.

In the latter half of the nineteenth century, Prussia again became the leading exemplar of spy craft and through its use made easy conquests first of Austria and then of France. In the Franco-Prussian War, the satanic organizer of the spy brigades, Doctor Wilhelm Johann Carl Stieber, rode with Von Moltke and Bismarck as the recognized third power in state and military councils.

Imperial Germany was less successful in its advance spy maneuvers of the World War, partly because the more loosely hung Empire was not as competent a driving force as more compact Prussia had been, partly because it lacked a Doctor Stieber as well as a

Von Moltke, and more because it had not expected to fight England as well as France, and so had not over-run England with spies. Nor did Germany reckon sufficiently with the growth of British and French intelligence in counteracting foreign espionage. There are sound formulas for withstanding the German mass design. Germany relied, as formerly, upon its own contrivance.

To observe these nefarious mechanisms at their best—or their worst—let Doctor Stieber be stepped to the center of the stage.

STIEBER began his public life as a revolutionary, an anarchical agitator among workmen for the overthrow of property and of Government. One of the most revolutionary periods of the civilized world had been the decade culminating in the uprisings of 1848. Their contrary results in a few years' time, however, had been to saddle monarchy tightly upon France, Prussia and Central Europe, although a good deal of unrest still boiled underneath. Socialism, as being shaped by Marx in London exile, was not yet quite in view, though most of its tenets were in existence. As many another ambitious young rebel has done, Stieber seized on the stirring-up of riot and confusion as a means of attracting attention to himself, so that he could be helped up the ladder of prosperity. Apart from his confidence in his own cleverness he had no



The French raids swept up German resident spies by the hundreds in the early days of the World War

convictions he was not ready to sell. He made so much trouble among the workmen in his employer's plant in Silesia that the magnate, who was a smart judge of human nature, singled him out for attention, promoted him and eventually allowed him to marry the daughter of the house. That plant had no more labor difficulties.

Stieber went on to be a politician and an agitator on a larger scale, a lesser Hitler, until he had a numerous and violent party behind him. It may be suspected that he had an understanding with the authorities from the first, but there is no certainty. At any rate he aimed higher than the police. He went to Berlin to stage a demonstration, and—what is perhaps significant—was allowed to make all the noise he desired. The German Government always did like to have disturbers show themselves and get listed.

Frederick William IV was not alarmed, and drove through the streets as usual. A mob surrounded his carriage one day, but the leader whose followers thought him so bold when he asked and got speech with the monarch was not bent upon challenge or insult. Stieber whispered to the King, as he himself related long afterwards, that he had his miserable mob of weaklings under his thumb and was running the show for the King's benefit and not his harm. It makes no difference whether or not Stieber was lying about the incident. The fact is that either then or earlier he communicated with the monarch, promised loyalty and asked for employment. For it was Frederick William himself who, after summoning Stieber to the Palace, introduced him there to the Prefect of Police. That horrified official declared that Stieber was the head of the revolutionaries and

the sharpest thorn in the Prussian flesh. The delighted King explained that it was best to provide a leader for revolution whenever there were signs of one, and that with Stieber he had done so in this case. Stieber became an inmate of the Palace. He also caused the arrest of the honest fire-brands among his former followers.

Stieber had received a law education before he became a professional agitator. He was made a public prosecutor and nosed-out and penalized the malcontents of the Kingdom. He also went to London to see what mischief Marx was brewing, but concluded that while the new socialism might have to be restrained in Germany, it would be a bothersome, good doctrine to scatter in an enemy's country. He added the knowledge to his box of tricks.

By this time he had become an influence at court. When he proposed the

creation of a secret service that would be independent both of the police and the army, he got his way, with himself naturally as the organizer and head. He enlisted a slimy crew and for awhile trained it at what was called "interior" work. This was a snooping after the members of the court itself, for the benefit of the King's ear. Members of the royal family were not excepted. The courtiers anticipated that Stieber quickly would ruin himself. He did not, holding back such information as he thought the monarch would not like to hear, and also getting into the graces of the powerful persons he protected. He dug himself in so well with the group he perceived would have the future power that when Frederick William grew senile and the later William I became Regent, an alliance already existed between the secret service head and Von Moltke, the army commander. Soon, following the old King's death, the arrangement had Bismarck's approval, though the latter looked down upon and probably always despised Stieber.

Von Moltke asked Stieber to organize an "exterior" spy agency, for use against other countries. The step was one of the first to be taken in the purpose of swelling Prussia from a Kingdom to the apex of an empire. Austria was the selected enemy.

STIEBER chose to make the first inquiry alone. He went into Bohemia as a peddler, his wares gew-gaws for the peasants and obscene post cards for the army officers. He went back and forth for months, through the provinces of Austria and into Vienna. When he had laid the groundwork he added other agents and concentrated upon the military information of arms, equipment and garrison distribution. There was, nevertheless, no mass descent of spies upon this occasion. That artifice was not necessary, so defenceless and unsuspecting was Austria. Of Stieber's completed report Von Moltke said that he could not have prepared better for the military invasion if he had done the spying himself.

The Austrians were smashed at Sadowa in 1866, Prussia waxed greater and Stieber was so puffed-up by his share in the conquest that he became obnoxious to the military caste at court.

Neither Von Moltke nor Bismarck cared to have him damaged but it did seem well to get him out of sight for awhile. Happy opportunity arose. Czar Alexander of Russia asked expert help from the friendly Bismarck in reorganizing the Russian secret police and Stieber was obligingly loaned. He remained in Russia for more than a year and gave the Okrana, the spy police force of Russia, the model which remained intact until the Russian Revolution and which, not greatly changed except in name, continues in operation under the Bolsheviks today. The assumption that he provided still deeper channels for the flow of useful tidings back to Berlin requires no stretch of the imagination. His agreeable labor ended, Stieber was paid liberally and decorated by the Czar with the Order of Stanislaus. He returned to Prussia. It was time.

The Spy's flamboyant day was already dawning. From Bismarck he re-

ceived orders to "survey" France, with a stint of eighteen months for the feat. The curtain of the performance was also raised by Bismarck himself, on the opportunity afforded by a ceremonial meeting in Paris between the French Emperor, the Russian Czar and the Prussian King. Under the festivity was huge play of politics. Stieber viewed the scene as an unobtrusive aide of the German diplomatic staff. He had long of course had a skeleton agency at the French court, not as yet aimed dangerously against the country. The head of this Paris group at once reported important news to him. A plot to assassinate Czar Alexander had been discovered. What should be done about it? The would-be killer was Berezowski, a Pole, and he already was under trusty German watch. Should he be turned over to the French police at once?

The questions were too big for Stieber to answer. He went to Bismarck. That

astute and unscrupulous statesman weighed the dramatic possibilities of the situation. He did not wish any harm to come to the Czar but neither did he desire that Napoleon should get the life-saving credit. He commanded Stieber to keep the plotter surrounded, let the fellow fire but on the instant knock the pistol aside so that the bullet would miss the target. Thereby Czar Alexander would escape but would have a poor notion of Napoleon's protection and friendship.

The shooting was handled just that way and the outcome more than fulfilled Bismarck's expectations. Berezowski's bullet killed a carriage horse, the Czar was much disturbed, blamed the French police for carelessness and left Paris in a huff. A French jury, moreover, regarded the Pole more as a crazed patriot than as an assassin and let him off lightly. There would be no help from Russia for France when Germany was ready to strike. Stieber was told to jump to his job.

RETURNING to Germany he began to muster an army of spies. Such an array! First he selected 100 pretty girls to go to French garrison towns to take service as bar-maids, or lodgings as soldier entertainers. Their only morality was to be loyalty to Prussia. Next 1,000 women were



When the watchman was unconscious and gagged, she went through desks and filing cases at her leisure

(Continued on page 45)



*I look again,
and I say to my-
self again:
"Stea-a-dy, Ben,
stea-a-dy—don't
you go light-
headed too!"*

The Razor

By James B. Connolly

Illustrated by John D. Whiting

SHORE goin' people, specially the summer visitor kind, are great ones for askin' ain't the Grand Banks fishin' excitin' and interestin'. Well, I've seen it when it's been excitin' enough other times, like when—may be I ought to say worrisome, me havin' my family on my mind—like when I'm wonderin' will the vessel sail for home with a full hold o' fish or not enough to pay for our bait.

But fog and snow and hard winter gales, and big or little trips o' fish—they're all part o' fishin' life and so to be expected, and when a man is standin' by for somethin' to happen why that somethin' ain't so likely to capsize him when it does happen. What upsets a man more surely than anything he falls afoul of on any fishin' banks is the things that happen to him ashore sometimes. Yes *sir*.

Take that about my dory mate, Bob Lufkin, and myself, that you been sayin' you read about that time. There was an over plenty in the papers about the sea-goin' part of that, but not a word about the shore-goin' part. No *sir*. What happened to Bob an' me out to sea was what might happen any time to any two dory men on the banks, but what happened ashore—now there was something to talk about.

Y' see, Bob Lufkin bought a razor. No, no, this ain't no humorous story. It was damn serious for a while. But maybe I'd better start down to loo'ard of what a man not raised in Gloucester

might say was the proper start of the story—that's by way of makin' it more clear how the buyin' of a razor could raise such hell in the beginnin' and make it look for a while like it might end up in what people call a family tragedy.

There was a Gloucester vessel one time, the Susan Stone, and old trawlers will tell you to this day that her equal never sailed past Eastern Point before or since. People used to write pieces to the *Times*, and other people made up songs about her in her day. Salesmen in shops who would say: "Now here's a hat—a Susan Stone of a hat—try her on!"—Or it would be a necktie maybe, or whatever else they wanted to be sure to sell a man. Bartenders named fancy drinks after her.

Ike Warner was one of the old timers who still talked of the Susan Stone. Ike is the oldest barber in Gloucester, and a great one for picking out razors for his friends in the fishin' fleet. A wonderful

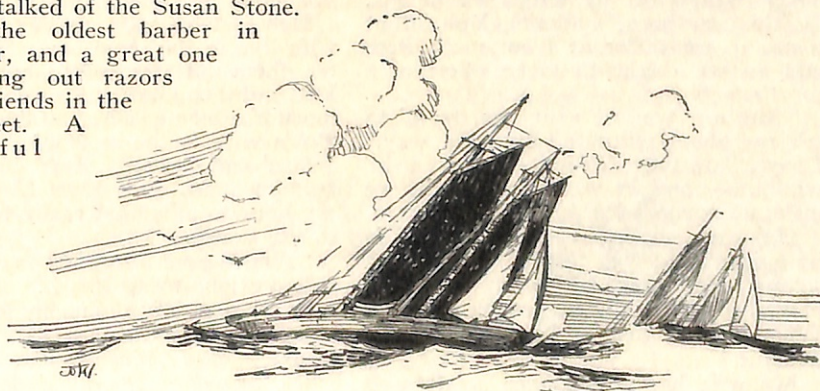
thing, a good razor, to a man out to sea. Ike had a waitin' list of fishermen he'd promised razors to.

Bob Lufkin and myself are home from a trawlin' trip. We drop into Ike's place for a haircut, and while Ike is workin' on me Bob steps up and whispers: "How about that razor you promised me, Ike, on my last trip in?"

"Shh," says Ike. "I've saved you a razor, boy, but don't let that on to a soul. There's a dozen I promised one afore you. There's fishermen I been cuttin' their hair forty years ashore, who'd never stick their nose inside my door again if they heard I'd favored you before them. So promise you won't tell a soul."

"I won't tell," says Bob, "except a-course my wife."

"No wife," says Ike. "Wimmin talk and it'd get around."



"My wife won't talk," says Bob.

"Huh! She must be the only woman in the world who won't. Never mind her not tellin'—promise me," says Ike.

"All right, I won't even tell her. Is she a real good razor?" says Bob.

"Good? I've tried her on a dozen customers already and got nothin' but high reports of her. Is she good? She's a Susan Stone of a razor."

"Tell me what I owe you," says Bob. "An' I'll take her along now."

"Not now," says Ike.

"I want to give her just one more honin' afore I let her go."

"But we're puttin' out to sea at ten o'clock in the mornin'."

"I'll try to have her ready afore then. Drop in on your way to the vessel in the mornin'. If she's ready anyways early I'll send you word. I'll send word that Susan is ready or waitin', or somethin' like that, so nobody'll suspect that it's a razor I mean. But don't tell a soul, mind—not even your wife. Promise me that."

"I won't tell a soul," says Bob, "not even my wife."

At this time Bob Lufkin ain't long married and his wife is the jealous kind. Bein' a fine model of a young fellow to look at, strange wimmin would sometimes heave him an approv'n' glance or two in passin', and when they would his wife would heave a dozen questions at poor Bob, as if he'd been invitin' their attentions, when he wouldn't half the time even see them lookin' at him. No more faithful a husband a wife could ask for, but they weren't married three months when her jealousy was the talk of the neighborhood.

Bein' Bob's dory mate, I take it on myself one day to ask him don't he never weary of his wife's suspicions. "I do at times," admits Bob, "but wimmin are different from men, Ben, and so we ought to make allowances for them."

"And are you, at your age, tryin' to tell me about wimmin? In what way," I says, "are they diff'rent—besides bein' wimmin—and in what way ought we make allowances for 'em?"

He can't say in what way, which is how it should be, comin' from a lad strong and tough enough to go fresh halibutin', especially in the winter time. What should such as him know about wimmin?

My wife has no patience at all with



Bob's wife, and she asks her one day why she's so terribly jealous of Bob. She answers that she don't know why unless it's because she loves him so much.

"And the rest of us," says my wife, "we hate our husbands I suppose? Take a word from me, child, and cure yourself of that insane jealousy or something may happen to cure you in a way you won't like. Some day Bob will put out to sea not caring whether he ever comes back, and when men get thinking that way their wimmin folk better watch out."

I TRIED to frighten her with my talk," says my wife to me that night, "but she's no one to scare easy. What she needs is a real fright."

Bob and his wife an' myself and my wife live in the same house in Gloucester, them upstairs and us and our dory load of children downstairs. The mornin' after my wife had that talk with Bob's wife is the mornin' the vessel is puttin' out to sea. Bob comes down from upstairs and sticks his head into my door to ask am I ready to go along to the vessel.

"What's your hurry?" I says—"you've half an hour to spare yet." I'm cuttin' pictures out of a Sunday supplement and pastin' them onto cards for my little Bennie. Bob forgets his hurry and stops to watch Bennie's delight with

the pictures, which is easy to witness.

The cook of the vessel lives next door, and he looks in to ask are we ready to go along to the wharf. I ask him what's his hurry, and he explains how he has to stop along the way to pick up a few stores for the vessel. Bob then straightens up from watchin' little Bennie, sayin': "I most forgot that I had an errand to do too. I'll go with you, Cook."

Bob's wife had come downstairs to see him to the front door. "Why, Bob," she says, "you never told me about any errand! What is the errand?"

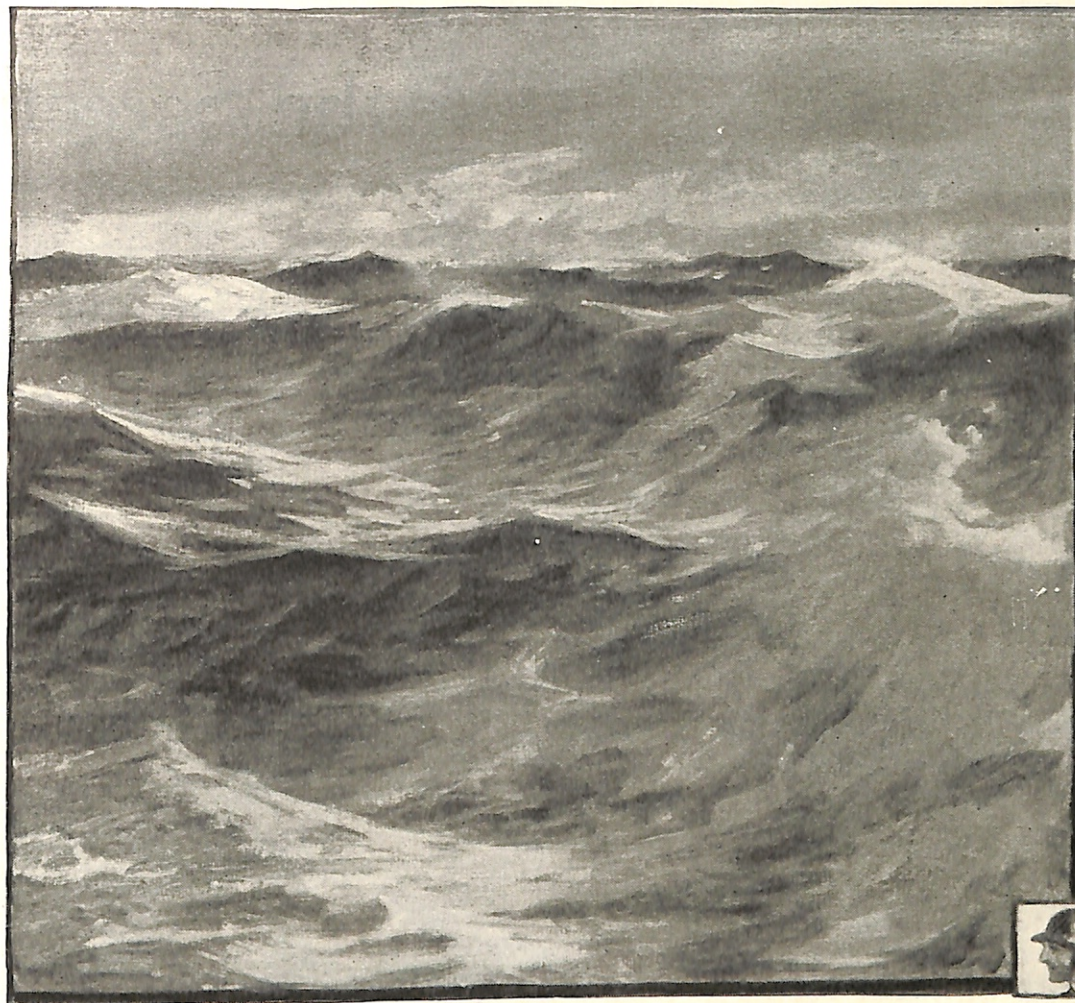
Bob hesitates, then says he has to stop in to see Ike Warner. She wants to know who Ike Warner is, and he explains that Ike is a barber.

"What do you have to see a barber about?" she says then. "You had your hair cut yesterday and you always shave yourself."

I look at Bob over little Bennie's head and maybe I smiled. Bob's wife ketches me at it. She looks hard at me and then at Bob. "What's the secret, Bob," she asks, "between you and Mr. Procter and this Ike Warner?"

Bob flushes up and mutters he'll have to hurry along if he's to do his errand. He gives her a quick kiss and hurries after the cook.

His wife watches him to the corner, and turning around she says to my wife, "Only three months married and he's already hiding things from me." She



He turns round and looks toward the sun, and right away he's bendin' for'ard like he's seein' somethin' again.

turns to me sayin', "What is the secret about Ike Warner?"

And I says: "Stow your foolish suspicions, girl. It's no secret worth talkin' about."

I'm so vexed with her that I put little Bennie down off my knee and make ready to go along to the wharf. I'm at the front door when a grocer's wagon pulls up at the curbstone and the boy drivin' it hops down an' squints at the number over our door. "Number seventy-nine, is it? Bob Lufkin live here?" he hollers.

BOB'S wife steps out to say he does and what does he want of him? And the boy hollers: "Ike Warner says to tell him Susan is waitin' for him."

Bob's wife gulps like a fresh caught cod. "Wh— wh— what did you say?" she gets out at last.

"Ike says to tell Bob Lufkin that Susan is waitin' for him at his place."

"Susan!" Bob's wife is lookin' now like she's goin' to be hove down, and my wife is lookin' worried. "Who is Susan?" whispers my wife. "Say something, Ben—anything—before she goes off into hysterics."

"Not me," I whispers back. "It's maybe the cure you was speakin' about last night."

"Don't talk like that, Ben! It's brutal," says my wife.

"Maybe I am," I says to that, an'

not taken the trouble to whisper now. "Maybe I am brutal. Wimmin a-course ain't never brutal. No. They only nag a man till he feels like jumpin' over the rail o' the vessel. Why is she always so ready to think evil o' Bob? Even if Bob warn't all a husband should be, she shouldn't be suspectin' evil of him afore she knows she has good cause."

Bob's wife is by now beginnin' to right herself. "Cause?" she says. "You speak to me of no cause and this woman Susan waitin' for him! Who is this Susan?"

"Why," I says, "she could be a ship's cat that Bob is bringin' aboard the vessel."

She's the spunky spitfire kind, afraid o' nothin'—I got to say that for her. She stands up to me and shouts: "You know this Susan is no ship's cat!"

"You're right," I answer, "she ain't. But suppose now—"

"I'll suppose nothing!" she fires back. "You men are all alike. A thing that means everything to a woman means nothing to a man!" To which I say, after taking a little time to think, nothin' at all.

I'm feelin' half sorry for her now, but—"You ain't learnin' nothin' yet from this," I said to myself. To her I said: "There's one thing that means a whole lot to a man that don't seem to mean a whole lot to you, young woman, and that's havin' faith in a ship

mate. You're Bob's ship mate, an' you're his bunk mate, but you behave toward him like you believed he had never a thought in his head except to work to wind'ard of you where wimmin are concerned."

"But he's desecrated our love!"

"Yes? And what are you doin'? Do you understand what it is brings a man safe through many a tough bank fishin' trip? You don't a-course, not bein' Gloucester born, but it's the thought that somewhere ashore there's somebody waitin' for him. Wife and children, or both. Or maybe just a girl. Sometimes the wife ain't fit to cut up for bait, but whatever they are, his havin' faith in them helps to keep him goin'. The homes of many a better man than me are rollin' to the tides of the offshore fishin'

banks, but I'm still standin' watches aboard a vessel. And why? I've told you why. Do you suppose men keep to the hard winter an' summer trawlin' for their grub and the few pennies we spend ashore between trips? Like hell we do!"

"Ben, Ben!" pleads my wife. "You're frightening her!"

"She needs a fright, a damn good fright. Tell her to think over that what I said while her man is gone to sea. And when he comes back, if safe back he comes, tell her to give him a chance to explain who Susan is before she condemns him." I leave her standin' there with that earful to think over.

The vessel puts out, and our first mornin' to sea, Bob hauls out a razor an' has a shave for himself. When he's done he holds up the blade sayin': "What a comfort, a good razor, to a man who spends weeks at sea. There's a razor that cuts through a beard stiff

(Continued on page 41)



On the Screen

Reviews by Esther R. Bien



"Another Language" tickles your humor with sly digs at family foibles and has an interesting story to tell. The play enjoyed a very considerable success on the New York stage and the screen version has been given the benefit of an exceptional cast which includes the group at the left: Louise Closser Hale, Robert Montgomery and Helen Hayes



Ann Harding, in the arms of William Powell above, looks lovelier and appears to greater dramatic advantage in "Double Harness" than she has for some time past. The story, while not sensationally original, is adult and interesting and the cast is well chosen and capable



Happily placed as Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., appears to be in the photograph at the left with beautiful Patricia Ellis, his rôle in "The Narrow Corner" is not a wholly sympathetic one. The story is made from one of Somerset Maugham's tales of the South Seas and Mr. Fairbanks spends the earlier portions of the picture as a rather graceless fugitive from justice

After playing fast and loose with the hopes of her impatient public for months, Greta Garbo (right) has returned to Hollywood and is preparing to settle down to a little earnest creative work. The first item on her new schedule is the title rôle in a drama to be known as "Queen Christina." Very little else concerning the picture can be positively stated at this writing beyond the fact that Lawrence Olivier has been chosen to play opposite Miss Garbo



The mad antics of the engaging Rimplegar family which delighted Broadway audiences last winter in the play "Three-Cornered Moon" promise to be equally enjoyable on the screen with Mary Boland and Claudette Colbert (above) as mother and daughter in the afore-said family



Big and Little Mary



By Sheila Macdonald

Illustrated by George Wright

ON fine afternoons when Small Mary came in from school at four o'clock, Big Mary said "Take your piece into the garden and don't make a noise. Miss Crewe is in the drawing room."

On wet afternoons she said "Creep quietly upstairs and change your shoes and don't make a sound. Miss Crewe is in the drawing room."

Always it was the same and Small Mary who was seven and joyous and sturdy would say "Yes, Auntie" meekly, and proceed to eat her piece—which was a thick slice of bread and butter liberally besprinkled with brown sugar—either in the cosy stuffiness of the kitchen where Big Mary was preparing Miss Crewe's tea tray, or out in the prim orderliness of Miss Crewe's garden. The weather was the only deciding factor.

Even to Small Mary Miss Crewe's garden was vaguely like that lady herself. It was long and narrow, and just a shade too tidy and weedless to be quite comfortable. The house too was not unlike its mistress. It was flat fronted and severely plain, with an abrupt slate roof that was somehow absurdly like Miss Crewe's high forehead from which the thinning gray hair was so unpromisingly brushed.

Small Mary stood greatly in awe of Miss Crewe.

So did Big Mary. Big Mary who, incidentally, was only big by comparison, had two absorbing interests in life. One was to keep Small Mary out of The Institution; the other was to please Miss Crewe. But as the first was wholly dependent on the second, pleasing Miss Crewe was a sort of pivot round which the lives of both Marys anxiously revolved.

Not that Small Mary knew anything about why Miss Crewe had to be pleased. It just was so, and being a philosophic little person she accepted the fact that she must go up and down stairs on tip-toe, stifle her cough if she had a cold, not make a noise in the garden, not chatter loudly even in the kitchen, not cry when she fell down, etc., etc., as a matter of routine about which there was no question. Any more than you questioned the fact that for some unexplained reason you had no Daddy and no home of your very own, and that the person whom you vaguely remembered once addressing as "Mummy" had mysteriously changed

into "Auntie." You didn't talk much about Auntie either, because the big boys at school guffawed if you did, and even quite small girls looked at you sideways, and then at each other and giggled self-consciously.

But you didn't really mind because it was so lovely having Auntie. Sometimes when she had a few minutes to spare, which wasn't often, Auntie would sit down and snatch you tight to her breast and rock you backwards and forwards just as if you were a baby and not seven past and nearly into the second standard at school. At nights, too, up in the attic bedroom when you couldn't sleep sometimes because the street lights made such frightening shadows on the wall that if it hadn't been for Miss Crewe you couldn't have borne it without screaming, it was lovely to hear the handle of the door turn and Auntie creep in.

AUNTIE always did the same thing when she came to bed. She yawned and said aloud "Goodness! I'm that tired I could drop," and after carefully hanging up the black frock and apron that were Miss Crewe's, would tumble the rest of her clothes anyhow in a heap on a chair and creeping into the big iron bedstead, gather you closely into her arms and cuddle you to sleep.

Big Mary, however, was of a considerably less philosophic turn of mind. Big Mary was rather rabbit-like in appearance, not in the least clever, very slender, nervously pretty, with soft straight hair, wistful brown eyes and an indeterminate chin. Big Mary knew what fear was. She knew, too, the inner meaning of that glibly uttered word "heart-broken." Not that she thought of that now. She had "got over it" as the saying is, for the simple reason that when you are poor and have to work hard you can get over anything.

So, apart from her anxiety about pleasing Miss Crewe, Big

Mary was quietly happy. Seven years ago, when, night after night, she had wandered riverwards, praying dumbly for courage to end an existence that terrified her, she would have scorned any suggestion that she could ever be happy again. And yet happiness had begun to dawn from the moment when, spent and worn with bodily anguish, she had stirred in her narrow white bed in the bare uncurtained maternity ward, to look down into the red pucker that was Small Mary's face. Big Mary never thought of Small Mary as an encumbrance. Miss Crewe did. "It's not



right that you alone should be saddled with such an encumbrance," Miss Crewe had said. "You ought to have sued him for maintenance. It's not too late even now."

But Big Mary, who could never think of that shadowy "him" without giving a little gasp as if something clutched at her heart, had shaken her head. Not even to the shocked Matron of the Institution from which she herself, barely more than a year before had been sent forth, complete with two print frocks, a best for Sundays, a warm coat, two sets of underclothes, and an abysmal ignorance of the world, would she as much as give his initials. And without even initials to go on, not the most determined matron in the world can set about securing a maintenance order.

Sometimes in the evenings after Small Mary was in bed, the supper dishes washed, and she had an hour to herself before taking Miss Crewe's nightcap of hot water up to the drawing room at ten, Big Mary would sit by the kitchen fire and count her blessings. Apart from Small Mary there were not many to count and such as they were they all centered in Miss Crewe. But for Miss Crewe, Small Mary would still be in The Institution, and Big Mary eating her heart out in loneliness waiting for Visiting Day to come round.

But because of Miss Crewe Small Mary slept in the attic bedroom upstairs. She went to school every day just like any other child. She belonged to one particular person, not to a Staff and a Board. That last mattered enormously to Big Mary who had never belonged to anyone, except for the few breathless weeks that had been the forerunner of heartbreak and despair.

BIG MARY, sitting sleepily by the fire, would rehearse her first glimpse of Miss Crewe, tall, spectacled, austere impersonal in the black setting of a registry office. Miss Crewe had trouble in keeping her maids. She was "particular." "You look very young," she had said disapprovingly of Big Mary's appearance. "And not very strong either. Besides, I want someone rather older who will settle down and get into my ways."

Big Mary had sighed. She could not help looking young, though she did not feel young inside. She was only twenty-six, all said and done. But it was no use saying that she felt old or that she was really quite strong. You were judged by your outside unfortunately.

Another drawback was that she had to have a pound a week. Had to. With twelve and six to be paid regularly to the Institution for Small Mary's keep she couldn't do

with less, and "keep respectable" into the bargain.

But it was impossible to explain all that to Miss Crewe who it appeared was not prepared to pay anything like a pound a week. So that was that, and the registry office woman terminated the unsatisfactory interview by suggesting that Miss Crewe might consider taking a young woman with an encumbrance in the shape of a small boy. If she were allowed to have the child with her she would accept almost nominal wages. Miss Crewe, however, turned this idea down most decidedly. If the child had been a girl, she might have considered it she said, but a boy—Words failed Miss Crewe who, as the retired head mistress of an important girls' school, had a very poor opinion of small boys.

It was then that Big Mary had seized her chance—a chance that had clanged to the gates of The Institution behind Small Mary's sturdy four year old back, brought domestic peace to Miss Crewe, and a rare tremulous happiness to Big Mary herself.

"I will rely on you to see that the child is quiet and well behaved and not allowed to run about the house," had been one of Miss Crewe's many stipula-

Lavinia played games with Small Mary that brought Miss Crewe's gray head and gaunt figure to the drawing room window



tions. "Also I should prefer her to call you Auntie. It is—er—more suitable, I think, under the—er—circumstances."

The circumstances of course were that Big Mary had never been married, an oversight that never ceased to shock Miss Crewe's modesty, but one that her refinement forbore to acknowledge in direct words.

So Big Mary became Auntie to Small Mary, who soon almost forgot that it had ever been otherwise, or that she had ever lived elsewhere than in Miss Crewe's tall narrow house, or played sedately quiet games elsewhere than in Miss Crewe's long narrow garden. Small Mary indeed was such a good, well-behaved and—fortunately for Big Mary—such a healthy child, that Miss Crewe grew quite mildly fond of her, so much so indeed that she remembered her birthday, gave her a shilling at Christmas and, if she passed her on the stairs, would pat her head and stop to ask how she was getting on at school.

From time to time Miss Crewe was visited by various nieces and nephews, none of whom ever stayed very long because the quiet atmosphere of the little country town, and the orderly routine of their Aunt's life bored them. None, that is except Lavinia, who was her namesake, and so loving and gay by nature that she brought gaiety and happiness with her, and so could dispense with local attractions. Lavinia was soft and round, all laughter and dimples with gray, brown-lashed eyes, and a mass of wavy red hair. "Carrots" she called it, and laughed when Big Mary said reproachfully "Oh, Miss, how can you. And it the color of red gold."

Big Mary adored Lavinia. So did Small Mary. On baking days Lavinia would poke a smiling face round the kitchen door and wrinkling up a deliciously freckled nose say "What a heavenly smell. May I come in and help?" Then if Small Mary were there she would put an arm round her and follow Big Mary about the kitchen and beg to be allowed to whisk eggs or cream butter. She would unashamedly steal raisins even after Big Mary had weighed and stoned them, and laughingly scrape out the icing bowl, spoon and spoon about with Small Mary whose sole perquisite it usually was. Often after luncheon too, when Miss Crewe had gone to her room to rest, she would slip down to the kitchen and donning one of Big Mary's overalls insist upon giving a hand with the washing up, which was all the more remarkable, as in her own home she was, as Big Mary put it, "waited on hand and foot."

But these were only minor reasons why Big Mary loved her. The chief reason was Lavinia's appreciation of Small Mary. She played games in the

garden on summer evenings with Small Mary, noisy games too, that brought Miss Crewe's gray head and gaunt figure to the drawing room window.

"It's all right, Aunt Vinia," Lavinia would assure her. "I'm an escaping robber and Small Mary's the policeman. We simply *must* make a noise." And the extraordinary part was that all Miss Crewe said was "You ridiculous child," and went back to her book again without further ado.

"You know Small Mary is really

appear in a new and snowy white frock. "Something quite simple, but fresh and clean," had been the teacher's instructions to the delighted child.

Tremulous with pride and pleasure Big Mary had stitched at the little garment in the evenings and at such odd moments during the day as Miss Crewe was not likely to come into the kitchen. For Miss Crewe, who believed that Big Mary's time was *her* time, would certainly have thought that any spare moments might more profitably be spent in hemming dusters.

Somehow or other the dainty small frock was finished, and the afternoon had come. Big Mary was pressing the last seam in the kitchen and Small Mary had gone upstairs to wash her face and hands and don clean white socks. Came an ominous bump, a yet more ominous pause, and then a frightened voice, forgetful for once of Miss Crewe, calling downstairs "Auntie, Auntie, come quick. The water jug is all spilled on the carpet." No thought then for frock or iron. A soaked carpet! The ceiling! Miss Crewe's ceiling! It might mean The Institution—

And, when the danger was averted and the river mopped up, she had remembered the iron. It was too late! It was an electric iron and she had left it on the

front breadth of the frock.

"You'll have to wear your blue serge"—she was beginning, and could not go on because of the stricken look in the brimming blue eyes. And then the
(Continued on page 50)

Next Month—Octavus Roy Cohen



SOME time back the editors of The Elks Magazine questioned a large and representative group of readers as to their preferences among the authors whose stories and articles had been appearing regularly. Of the fiction writers, Octavus Roy Cohen was voted one of the most popular. Arrangements have been made, therefore, whereby Mr. Cohen's inimitable character, Florian Slappey, and his darktown cohorts will appear more frequently in these pages than they have in the past.

The first of this new group of stories, each of which will be complete in itself, will be published in September under the title:

"The Skins of the Fathers"

lovely with all that curly dark hair and big blue eyes," Lavinia would say in the middle of the dish drying, and Big Mary would look up from the sink to say primly, "It's very kind of you to say so, Miss, I'm sure, but beauty's only skin deep as I've always heard," and in the most Aunt-like manner imaginable, Lavinia was never

deceived though. No one seeing the film of love in Mary's wistful eyes as she looked at the child could ever have been deceived, least of all anyone as shrewdly observant as Lavinia.

Once when Small Mary, as the prettiest child in the school, had been chosen to present a bouquet to the visiting Lady of the Manor, it was Lavinia who had averted a tragic catastrophe. Small Mary had to



He stood rigidly still staring at Big Mary

Cast and Broadcast

By
Philip Coles



RAY LEE JACKSON

From Paul Whiteman's two-hour program we picture Peggy Healy (above), who sings chirpy solos in a chirpy voice notable for its swell rhythm, and does duets with Aloysius (yes, Aloysius) Dary. The broadcast monopolizes WEAJ on Mondays from 9:30 to 11:30 P.M. EDST. The sponsors' advertising chats, which are long and frequent, must give the mayonnaise-makers an awful headache.

The Don Hall Trio are up like the birds, and singing over NBC at 7:30 these mornings. You see below Hortense Rose and Grace Donaldson. George Hall is the Sugar-cured ham in the sandwich.



RAY LEE JACKSON

Twice weekly Olga, Countess Albani (above), distributes her lovely soprano over the ether via NBC. The Countess, gracious and cultured, hails from Barcelona.

In Nino Martini (center) radio at last justifies itself. The attractive young Italian, to hear whom this writer stays home nights, recently copped Columbia's Distinguished Contribution to Radio Art award and is the first radio singer ever invited to climb the Olympian heights of the Metropolitan Opera Company. His voice, the highest and unquestionably the most glorious tenor on the air, soars over CBS Tuesdays and Fridays



RAY LEE JACKSON

The World's Greatest Athlete-- a Crooner

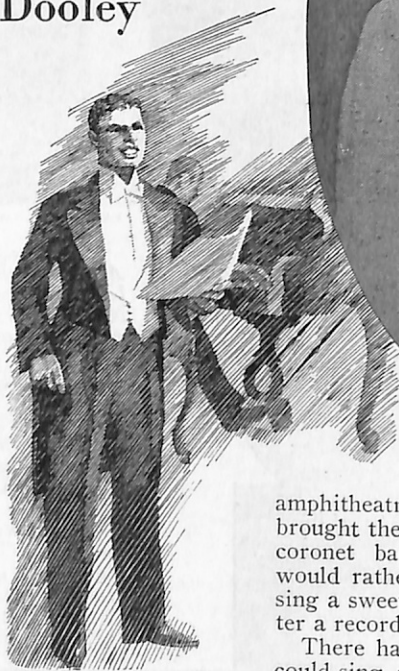
By Edwin B. Dooley

MEET Jim Bausch, ladies and gentlemen, James Aloysius Bausch, if you will, the greatest athlete the world has ever known. Built like a blacksmith, yet possessed of the rippling grace of a sprinter, he is the strangest phenomenon the world of skimming discs and flying cinders ever saw. A rip-roaring line smashing full-back at Kansas, little more than a year ago, the terror of opposing forward walls and the bane of tacklers, he has since graduated into that singularly distinctive position of Olympic decathlon champion, the most coveted honor attainable in the international games.

The peculiar thing about him, however, is not his athletic versatility, impressive as that is, but the fact that this great hulk of a shot putter; this veritable Hercules, this heavily muscled, open-faced, affable giant, is literally an improvement on the ancient Hellenic ideal. He not only combines a love for athletics with a love for art, but he is steadfastly devoted to music, preferring the career of a singer to any of the other vocational avenues open to him.

Incredible as it may seem, it is nevertheless gospel truth that Bausch, the broad-shouldered dynamo of physical energy and track and field skill, who established a new world record in the ten-event contest before 50,000 breathless and excited spectators in the gigantic

Copyright, 1933, by Edwin B. Dooley



Bausch is one of the heaviest all around athletes ever to excel in the difficult sport of pole vaulting. His ability to raise his 210 pounds over the bar has always been a mystery to the coaches

amphitheatre at Los Angeles, and brought the invaluable decathlon coronet back to this country, would rather croon a lullaby or sing a sweet love song than shatter a record in the javelin throw.

There have been athletes who could sing, and singers who were athletic, but not in all the colorful annals of sport has there been

a world champion athlete who saw more beauty and appeal in the words and melodies of a song than in the glory of physical conquests. John L. Sullivan, addicted to liquor, saw beauty and salvation in temperance. Gene Tunney, a great fighter, was acquisitive for those intangibles, culture and knowledge. Jim Corbett was something of a dandy. But none of them is comparable to Bausch.

The husky middle-westerner with hands like hams and the grip of a vise, was blessed with more native talent than is usually found in half a dozen men. Early in life, he found he had an aptitude for all kinds of sports, and he played them boyishly, vigorously, and always aggressively. And he is that way today.

The fact that he is acknowledged the greatest all-around athlete in the world, past or present, hasn't changed him any. He's still a big, carefree kid at heart.

Crowds and praise, ballyhoo and medals haven't robbed sport of their appeal for him. He likes to play for the sheer fun of it, and would just as soon take off his coat in Central Park and run a race with anyone who felt in the mood, as he would perform in the brightly illuminated pit of Madison Square Garden, with 18,000 rabid track fans cheering him through his paces.

In his college days, Jim found himself financially strapped, so he capitalized on his voice. After cracking a big, rugged line on the football field on Saturday afternoon, he'd grab his megaphone that evening, stand up before an orchestra and croon languid tunes to enraptured collegians who glided blithely about the polished floor of their land of dreams.

The baffling incongruity of the situation never struck him. He loved to sing, just as much, if not more than he loved to play football, and music had been part of his life since early childhood. A good violin concert meant more to him than a hard scrimmage any day. And yet on the field, or on the cinder path, his fierce and abandoned aggressiveness, his almost savage intensity of effort, appeared to be the very antithesis of esthetic emotions.

Strangely enough, Bausch is prouder



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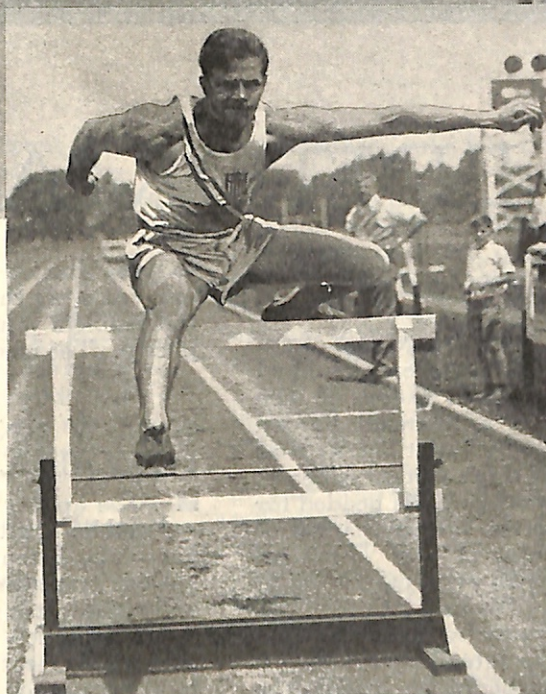
When not competing in the devitalizing decathlon contest, the Olympic all-around champion has cleared the high jump bar at 6 feet

of his voice than he is of his athletic achievements. Singing and crooning are to him emotional outlets far more gratifying than soaring over the pole vault bar at 13 feet 6 inches, or skipping over a lane of hurdles in fast time. Since his graduation from college, he has crooned for an orchestra broadcasting on a Mid-Western station. Time and again listeners have turned their dials and exclaimed, "Oh, there's Bing Crosby," only to hear the announcement a moment later that it was Jim Bausch.

Due to his amateur status, Bausch's world-wide athletic fame has been of no value to him in publicizing his musical talents. A mere reference to his achievements on the track and on the field would cause him to be barred permanently from amateur competition. The success he has attained as a radio artist has been due solely to the rich and resonant qualities of his voice, his love of music, and his deep sense of harmony.

THE enviable title "the world's greatest athlete" was not easily earned. Having been a veritable one-man track team in high school and college, he naturally felt a yearning to try for the Olympic decathlon crown. The road ahead, however, was long and rough. The Olympics were still two years in the offing, and there was much to be done. Possessed of a great physique, and a national reputation as a football player, the Kansas ace was besieged with flattering offers to go into the lucrative profession of wrestling; to take up acting, singing, and what not.

Despite his precarious financial condition, he held rigidly to his amateur status, and under the supervision of his friend and coach, Brutus Hamilton, a former decathlon candidate himself, he began the long grind that was to reward him ultimately with the prize of prizes, the ten-pointed Olympic coronet.



ACMB

Possessing none of the frail liteness of the average hurdler, Bausch's timber topping performances have thrilled thousands and amazed his rivals

Weighing 210 pounds, Bausch found himself deficient in the 1,500 meter run, one of the most arduous tests of all around competition. By perseverance and careful study he learned the subtleties of timing, pace-judging, and the conservation of energy so necessary to the success of a runner. It was not long before he brought his time in this event down to a mark relatively equal to his splendid performances in the field events, the hurdles, and the pole vault. It was hard work, but he stuck to it with the earnestness of a zealot, and the thoroughness of an engineer.

Came the Olympics, and Bausch, trained to fine fettle, hopeful of victory, yet fearful of defeat, swept into action. For two days his supple muscles strained and glistened under the California sun. Opposing him was Akilles Jarvinen, son of the Olympic discus winner of two decades before, who had trained all his life for the decathlon contest.

Ever since Akilles could climb out of

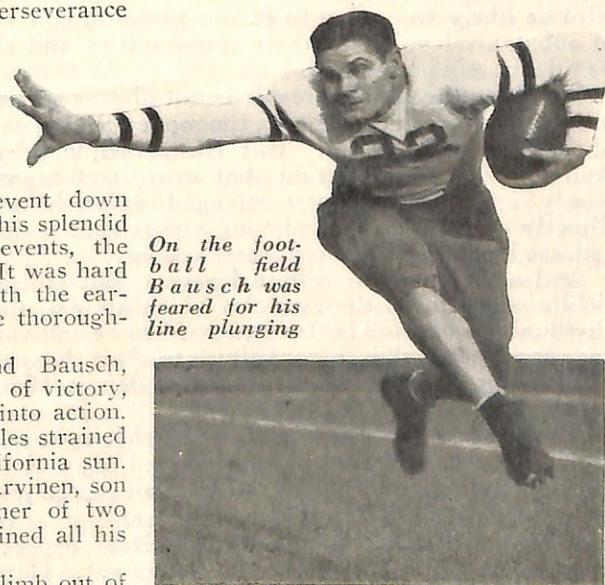
his cradle in far-away Finland, papa Jarvinen had been training him for the decathlon championship of the Olympics of 1932. He was taught to run, jump, hurl the javelin, polevault, toss the discus, put the shot, and hurdle, in the most scientific fashion. The result was, he became a brilliant and accomplished athlete, strong of heart and of limb, and filled with the fervor of a great athletic people.

Bausch was worried about Jarvinen. The Finn's decathlon marks were phenomenally high. But the plucky Kansan wanted more than anything else to keep the all-around championship in this country, and he was determined to outdo himself in carrying out his purpose. Hamilton, having been in Olympic competition, was an ideal prop for Bausch. He convinced the big crooner that he was unbeatable, and that all he had to do was go out and do his best.

Bausch followed his advice. He moved into the most devitalizing test known to athletics with a brave heart and spirit that would not let him fail. What he did in each of the ten events, is history now. Suffice it to say, he set a precedent in decathlon competition that will very likely survive the assaults of many succeeding generations. Akilles Jarvinen broke his own record, but Bausch was invincible and rose to still greater heights, carrying off the choice prize with a point total of 8,462.48, a mark undreamed of even by the most

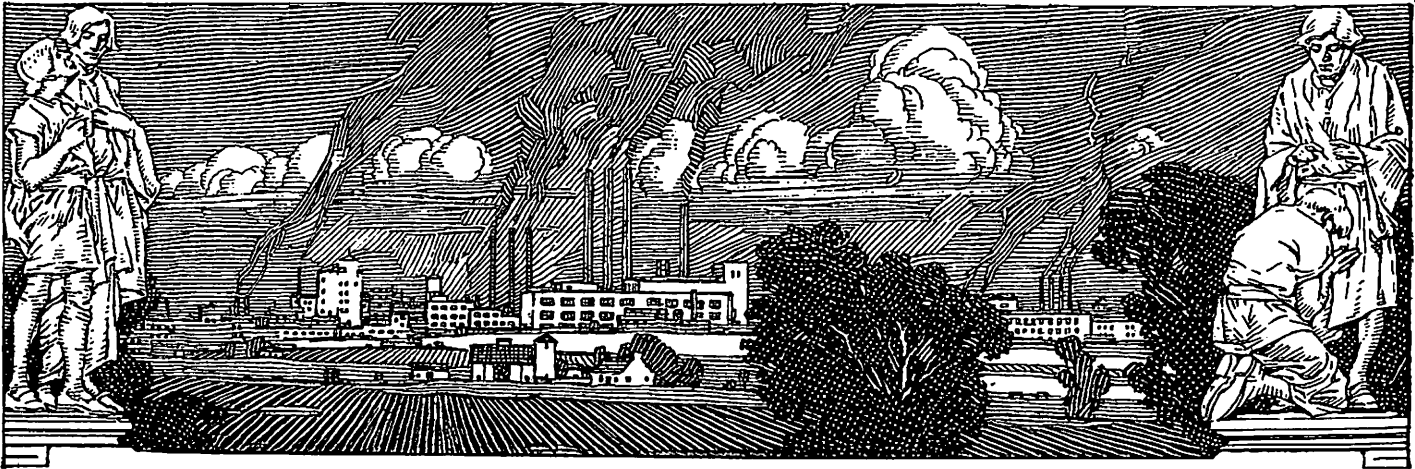
optimistic admirers.

One best comprehends Bausch's superb (Continued on page 49)



On the football field Bausch was feared for his line plunging

WIDE WORLD



EDITORIAL

THE MERE DOLLARS AND CENTS OF IT

■ It has been estimated that the average cost of apprehending, convicting and punishing each criminal found guilty of a major crime, is in excess of Ten Thousand Dollars. This cost is a financial burden which can only be provided for by taxation; so that each taxpayer is paying a part of this constant expense.

Now, just suppose that one person who is headed for the major criminal class is diverted into a channel of self-respecting industry, at a cost of One Thousand Dollars. It is plain that there is an eventual saving to the taxpayers of Nine Thousand Dollars.

On such a basis it is good business to spend the One Thousand Dollars to prevent the later larger expense. And if this prevention expense could be distributed among all taxpayers, the wisdom of the expenditure would be obvious to the most captious critic. But even if the cost of prevention be not so distributed, but is shared by a much smaller number who are able to bear it, it is a contribution that is worth their making, even from a dollar and cent standpoint.

All of which means that, upon the most material monetary basis, the agencies engaged upon the task of saving from a criminal career those who would otherwise be likely to drift into it, are performing a service of substantial value to their communities and should be adequately supported.

Of course the salvage result is not always so obvious as in the supposed case, nor is the money saving capable of such accurate proof. But the principle is sound. And it is beyond question that every well-organized, wisely conducted agency engaged in such service, directly or indirectly, is playing a part that is directly reflected in statistics of criminal expense.

And aside from the criminal aspect, but still in the field of economics, the agencies which are assisting individuals to become better equipped to be self-sustaining, and better able to contribute to their dependents, are saving their communities from definite financial burdens.

The Antlers, the Boy Scouts, the DeMolloy organizations, the work among underprivileged boys, the healing and training of crippled children, all can be justified by proper entries in the financial ledger.

When the social, moral and spiritual aspects are considered, there is no room for argument. But even

to those who are disposed to calculate the cost in dollars and cents, as the first item to be taken into account, the problem would seem to be one of the utmost simplicity. The answer is IT PAYS.

A NEW AND POWERFUL ALLY

■ The appeal which the radio makes to the general public is attested by the countless thousands who habitually listen in on the programs presented by the various transmitting stations, at all hours of the day and night. It is getting to be an exception when a home is not equipped with a receiving set. Costly mansion and modest cottage, crowded apartment and lonely farm houses, are alike in this. The appeal is universal.

The diversity of the programs offered enables the listener to select the entertainment he prefers. A mere turn of the dial will switch him from the opera which he finds uninteresting to the prize fight in which he delights, or vice versa. The tiresome speaker may be cut off without the trouble of leaving the audience. A twist of the wrist does the trick, and brings in a more acceptable number on some other program.

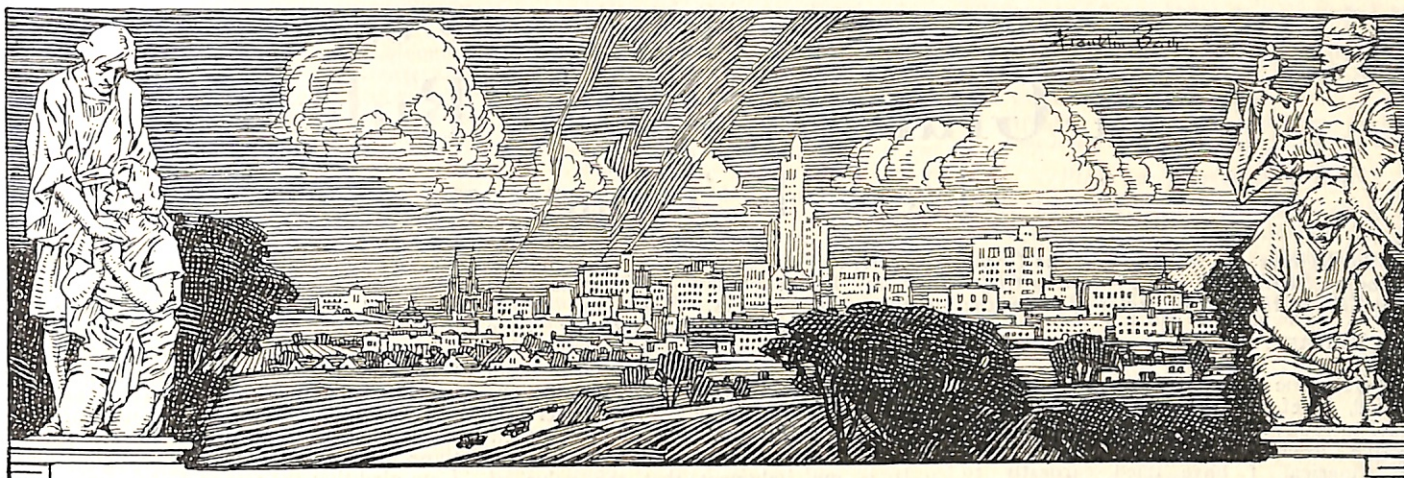
But occasionally some event is staged which is of such general interest that a whole system, or a hook-up of numerous stations covering the entire country, will be employed to concentrate on the broadcast, so as to reach the most widely scattered audience. In such manner literally millions are enabled to enjoy the same feature.

The effectiveness of such an instrumentality is obvious. Its influence is beyond calculation.

The Order has in recent months twice enjoyed the service of such a nation-wide hook-up, in the broadcast of its special ceremonials. Last December the Columbia Broadcasting Company generously provided its facilities for the broadcast of the special Memorial Service. And in June the National Broadcasting Company, with like generosity, provided a national broadcast of the special Flag Day ceremonies at Monticello.

Through these agencies the Order was enabled to reach a vast audience in a most effective way with two of its most impressive public ceremonials.

Naturally the whole membership is mindful of their obligation to these two new allies which have so tremendously widened the range of the Order's fraternal



and patriotic usefulness. Acknowledgment is here made of that sense of obligation together with a renewed expression of the Order's grateful appreciation.

CARELESS WORDS

■ It is frequently said that a man should be judged by his deeds, not by his words. And in a sense this is true; for in many instances the utterance indicates one attitude, while the performed act bespeaks a different one; and it is the deed which is ultimately effective.

But it is also true that one's words are quite often the basis upon which judgment of the speaker is formed. The hearer may have no opportunity to learn of inconsistent conduct; and the language used is the only guide for such judgment.

It is wise, therefore, to avoid careless speech. Many times it creates an impression not really intended. Sometimes it inflicts pain which was not designed. In every case it denotes a carelessness of thought and may be charged with possibility of real harm.

Of course no one enjoys listening to mere ponderosity of expression. Lightness and vivacity of speech hold their own charms. But this does not imply emptiness, nor carelessness.

The tongue is an unruly member. It often leads to embarrassment to both speaker and listener. And a careful rein should hold it in check so that it may not cause pain or create a false impression.

FRATERNAL COURTESIES

■ It has been said that a traveler estimates a country by the treatment he receives in it. Its natural scenic beauties will be less appealing if he has been made uncomfortable by some personal experience. He will be less impressed by its apparent power and importance if he has been irritated and annoyed by its citizens with whom he has come in contact. It may not always be an accurate estimate; but it is a very natural basis that he adopts, perhaps unconsciously. And the impression is likely to be lasting.

The same thing is true of a visiting Elk. His estimate of a subordinate Lodge will be based upon the fraternal courtesy, or lack of it, with which he has been received. And unfortunately his attitude toward the Order as a whole will, to some extent, be affected by his reception in a sister Lodge or in its club house.

Every Elk is an exponent of his Lodge not only to his whole community, but particularly to such visiting brothers as may seek, or may happen to be in, his company. Disregarding all other aspects of the matter, it

is, therefore, only fair to his Lodge and to the Order that he should display that fraternal courtesy which is naturally to be expected.

There is nothing more chilling to a visitor to a club house than to be left unnoticed, to receive no greeting, to be extended no word of welcome. In such circumstances he is likely to make an early departure with the opinion that the Lodge is composed of a "cold bunch"; that the Order has, in a manner, failed him.

In most instances he will be wrong. In all of them it is unjust to generalize too much. But the effect is inevitable and unfortunate.

It is not expected, nor is it desirable, that every member who happens to be in his club house should be a self-constituted greeter, to be unduly effusive toward every fraternal visitor. But it is his duty, and it should be regarded as a privilege, by a dignified courtesy and kindness, to endeavor to make the visitor feel that he is among brothers, and welcome to the facilities available.

The implied criticism is not intended to be a general one. But complaints of failures to display an expected attitude of hospitable welcome are sufficiently frequent to justify this reminder of the duty of fraternal courtesy.

THE BEST AUTOGRAPH

■ Those now in their fifties and sixties will recall that, in their youth, it was quite a general custom to keep an autograph album, in which friends would write appropriate sentiments and subscribe their names.

The custom seems to have fallen into disuse. But here and there a family still keeps a guest book in which like entries are made by those who have been entertained in the home.

In a recent address by Miss Evangeline Booth, Commander of the Salvation Army, she spoke with pleasure of the incidents attending her many inscriptions in such books and thus paved the way for the final adjuration of her address: "Write your name on someone's heart with good deeds done as unto the Lord."

The entries in those records of friendly associations, often including a bit of verse or prose designed to evoke happy memories in days to come, were generically termed "autographs." They undoubtedly served their intended purpose. But, as suggested by Commander Booth, the best autograph is that which one writes on the heart of another by a kindly deed. It cannot become misplaced nor lost. And the recollections which it prompts can never be other than grateful and happy.

Excerpts from the Annual Report to the Grand Lodge of Grand Exalted Ruler Floyd E. Thompson

To the Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America:

MY BROTHERS:

OUR time upon the stage of action is, indeed, brief. I have taken my part as chief executive of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America. I have tried earnestly to leave this great American brotherhood better because I served it. Whether I have succeeded is for you to judge. My appreciation of the great honor you conferred upon me by electing me Grand Exalted Ruler and of the high privilege of directing the activities of 650,000 gentlemen in their social, charitable and patriotic endeavors must be measured by the fidelity and efficiency with which I have discharged the manifold duties assigned to me.

There have been some unpleasant tasks to perform—reprimands to officers and members of subordinate Lodges who forgot their obligations, denial of claims against Grand Lodge funds, collections of obligations due the Grand Lodge, revocations of charters of subordinate Lodges wrecked by indifference, extravagance or malfeasance. These tasks I have undertaken to perform with justice to those concerned and with fidelity to my trust.

But these few discords by contrast served to emphasize the harmony which pervades our Order. No man could claim more hearty cooperation and no organization more devoted service than that given this year by substantially all of the Grand Lodge officers and committeemen and the majority of subordinate Lodge officers and committeemen. There have been so few who have failed to measure up to the standard of service expected of them that I am tempted to report faithful service by all. The sacrificial service rendered by thousands of our brothers in these trying times has been new proof of their devotion to our beloved Order and of its appeal to our membership.

Membership

WE suffered another loss of membership this year. It should be our last. We have learned the lesson of membership drives. By selective invitation campaigns, we are rebuilding slowly but surely. Our fraternal contact committees are holding the members we now have. Members who were driven out of the Order when the doors were opened to undesirables are returning now that we have purged our rolls. Men of the highest type of citizenship are being initiated in our subordinate lodges daily. Elldom is moving forward with rapid strides.

Notwithstanding the difficult conditions under which they have worked this year, 223 subordinate lodges have shown a net gain in membership. Nineteen thousand eleven members were initiated between April 1, 1932, and March 31, 1933, and several thousand have been added to our rolls since April 1, 1933. The statistical data in the Grand Secretary's report will show that most of these gains are in the smaller cities. More than half of our losses for the past few years have been in the overbuilt Lodges in the great cities.

Experience has proved that it is unwise for any Lodge to have on its rolls more than 6,000 members. There are exceptions, but, generally speaking, our stable Lodges in cities under 250,000 population are those that have about two per centum of the white citizens of their jurisdictions on their rolls, and that have exercised great care in the selection of their members.

It is my judgment that the value of membership in the Order of Elks has increased. While we have suffered a loss of numbers during these trying times, the quality of membership is higher than it has been in many years. Those who have remained on the rolls have a true appreciation of what it means to be an Elk. I urge that this message be carried to worthy citizens of every community and that during the coming year our energies be directed toward adding to our rolls men who have not enjoyed membership in our Order and to whom we have not presented the facts relative to the charitable and community welfare services rendered by our subordinate lodges. That thousands of our best citizens will affiliate with us, if a proper invitation is extended, is demonstrated by the fact that many lodges have added large numbers of new members during the past year.

Reinstatement Campaigns

PURSUANT to the resolution adopted at Birmingham, I conducted a reinstatement campaign in October, 1932. Notwithstanding the distraction of the intense political campaigns which then engaged the attention of our membership as well as other citizens, we brought back to the Order in that campaign over 7,000 unaffiliated Elks. In February, 1933, I conducted a second campaign, and was meeting with great success, when the bank moratorium stopped all progress. Weeks of time were spent in the preparation of these campaigns. Thousands of letters were written to State Association officers, District Deputies and subordinate lodge officers and committeemen in assembling suitable mailing lists and in directing these campaigns. More than 50,000 personalized letters were written to prospects. These campaigns not only resulted in reinstating 20,567 members, but they saved thousands more to our Order because of the increased activity created in the various lodges. You gave me \$10,000 with which to finance these campaigns. I did the job with \$5,275.00 and have returned the balance to the General Fund.

I do not recommend a continuance of special terms of reinstatement. Every man who joins the Order of Elks takes an obligation that he will pay his dues promptly. All members who, because of circumstances over which they have no control, are unable to pay dues, have the privilege of taking an absolute dimit and severing their membership honorably. If the Lapsation Committee will promptly contact the member who by reason of indifference or carelessness fails to pay his dues promptly, and the subordinate lodge will deal charitably with deserving cases, no worthy member will be dropped for nonpayment of dues. Special terms of reinstatement are not necessary where a member has left the Order honorably by

taking an absolute dimit. It is only where a member has failed to meet his obligations and thereby lost his membership in the Order that special terms are required, if such a member is to be restored to the rolls without paying what he owes. There has been strong complaint on the part of many faithful brothers because of the special terms of reinstatement granted to those who did not keep their obligations. I am glad that the Grand Lodge authorized the special campaign on the recommendation of my worthy predecessor and thereby enabled deserving unaffiliated Elks to return to their lodges without the payment of back indebtedness, but I cannot give my approval to a continuation of the special terms. It is my judgment that notice should now be served on the membership that they must keep their obligations to their respective lodges if they expect to continue on the rolls of Elldom.

Regional Conferences

FOR the past ten years a two-day conference of District Deputies has been held in Chicago in September. This conference took these brothers away from their businesses from three to seven days, and cost the Grand Lodge \$18,000 for their traveling expenses. It seemed to me that this conference was both costly and inefficient, and therefore in order to save Grand Lodge funds and the time of my District Deputies, and to bring my personal representatives in contact with other Elks serving in official capacities, I arranged twelve regional conferences. To these conferences, I invited my District Deputies, the State Association officers and subordinate lodge officers and committee chairmen in each region. The forenoon of each one-day conference was devoted to a discussion of general matters of interest to the Order, and the afternoon to problems of the particular subordinate lodges represented. At these conferences I personally contacted, between September 10 and October 17, all my District Deputies, half of the State Association officers, and more than 2,000 subordinate lodge officers, representing half of our lodges. The total cost of the twelve conferences was \$5,655.27, and few of those attending were required to be away from home more than one day.

Other Visits

DURING the year it has been my happy privilege to visit 16 State Associations and 75 subordinate lodges, representing every section of our extensive jurisdiction. These visits have been reported from time to time in our Magazine. I was cordially received everywhere I went and was shown every courtesy by my brothers and other citizens. In several instances, some brothers drove over 400 miles to attend my meetings. Such devotion cannot be regarded lightly. My experiences on these visits were convincing proof that Elldom is built on a solid foundation and that it practices virtues which bind men together.

Broadcasts

WHEN I accepted leadership of this great fraternity it was my hope that I might in a dignified way bring its work to the attention of our fellow citizens in every section of our country. I immediately enlisted the aid of Brother Charles Hart, Business

Manager of THE ELKS MAGAZINE and member of the Lodge Activities Committee, in arranging for a broadcast of the Memorial Day program. Through the courtesy of the Columbia Broadcasting System we were able to let the world know that Elks do not forget. But there was yet another great opportunity to put Elkdom before the country in a favorable way and I called upon Past Grand Exalted Rulers Raymond Benjamin and Fred Harper to assist me in arranging a broadcast of our Flag Day exercises from Monticello, Virginia, the home of Thomas' Jefferson. You are all familiar with the high character of the program provided on that occasion. We are indebted to the National Broadcasting Company for the use of its facilities in broadcasting this patriotic program. I have received many letters of appreciation from Elks and non-Elks for our contributions on these occasions.

Emergency Charity

I CONSIDERED the Emergency Charity Fund a sacred trust. I have made no display by sending a large amount for relief for mere publicity purposes. I have made as careful an investigation as time and circumstances would permit and have sent immediately what seemed to be our fair share of relief required with an offer to send more if needed. In no instance was more required, and in two instances, funds were returned. The disbursements were as follows:

Florence, Colo., (flood).....	\$ 250.00
San Juan, Puerto Rico, (tornado).....	500.00
Southern California (earthquake).....	1,000.00
Central Tennessee, (tornado).....	250.00
Northern Alabama, (tornado).....	100.00
Auburn and Ellsworth, Maine (fires).....	350.00
Northern Louisiana, (tornado).....	100.00
Total	\$2,550.00

Special mention must be made of the outstanding work done by California Elks in two great catastrophes. On New Year's Eve the beautiful home of Vallejo Lodge, No. 559, burned, and the lives of five members were lost. I wired immediately expressing our sympathy and offering the help of the Grand Lodge. The officers responded promptly expressing gratitude for my message but declining outside aid. In March an earthquake visited Southern California and rendered thousands of people homeless. Sympathy and an offer of assistance was promptly extended by telegraph to the lodges in the territory affected, and \$1,000 was immediately dispatched to Grand Justice Michael F. Shannon for emergency relief. Wires came back promptly from lodges in the area affected saying that their facilities had been made available to the sufferers, that the members were in the field ministering to the needy, and that if Grand Lodge assistance were needed, I would be advised. When the final check was made, it was found that there was a balance from the funds provided by the California Elks, and the money which I had sent was returned in full. Such a noble spirit of independence and generosity stirs a new pride in our hearts for the great Elks of California.

There was also returned \$56.50 of the amount sent to the Alabama State Elks Association for tornado sufferers.

There are in my files letters and newspaper clippings expressing appreciation for the prompt and generous response of the Elks to these emergencies. This fund should be continued, but care should be exercised in the distribution of it. Many call for help before they attempt to help themselves.

General Assistance Fund

WHEN I assumed office, I found 24 brothers receiving aid from the General Assistance Fund. Five were taken off the list because aid was no longer necessary, and three of the brothers, died. After investigating applications from their respective lodges, I have added, with the approval of the Board of Grand Trustees, four to the list. There are now 20 receiving aid. I have spent a total of \$6,773.96 of the amount appropriated. This fund should be continued, but the amount contributed by the Grand Lodge should in no instance exceed double the amount of aid provided by the subordinate lodge of the member, and only in exceptional cases should it exceed the amount so provided.

District Deputy System

SINCE the early days of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Exalted Ruler has appointed deputies to assist him in his work. No group of men could have rendered more faithful service than the District Deputies appointed by me. Some of these brothers visited every lodge in their respective jurisdictions two or more times, and several of them made return visits to some of their lodges. Many have reported visits to all or a substantial number of their lodges since the new officers were installed in April. Notwithstanding this faithful devotion to duty and this tremendous expenditure of time and energy on the part of these loyal assistants, there was no time during the year when I had before me a true picture of conditions in all of the lodges. Necessarily visits extended over two or three months, and so I had reports on some of the lodges in October, some in November, some in December and some later. Where conditions were found bad in a lodge visited in January, little time remained to correct these conditions before the close of the subordinate lodge year, March 31.

To remedy this defect in the system to some extent, I recommend that the District Deputies be appointed immediately after the Grand Lodge Session so that they may have time to plan their work and contact their lodges before the time for official visitations arrives. I also recommend that a report be made before October 1, by each Exalted Ruler to the Grand Exalted Ruler on a blank furnished by him, showing facts necessary to determine whether the lodge is functioning as it should, and that a copy of this report be sent to the District Deputy. With these reports before them, these officers can tell which lodges need early and repeated attention, and visits can be arranged accordingly.

The District Deputy System has been costing the Grand Lodge over \$50,000 a year for the past five years. Some plan should be formulated which will reduce this cost.

Charters Restored

MY predecessor revoked the charter of Pontiac, Mich., Lodge No. 810, for failure to pay the tax levied against its members by the Grand Lodge. An appeal was prayed and upon a hearing it was determined that the charter should be restored by me upon the payment of \$700 of its indebtedness. This condition was met and I restored the charter. Under new leadership, progress is being made in the rehabilitation of this Lodge.

New Lodges

THERE are many cities of more than 5,000 white persons which do not have a lodge of Elks. A determined effort should be made to establish lodges in jurisdictions not now properly served. It has been my privilege to grant dispensations to two

lodges and I am happy to report that both have made great progress in their organization work. If all requirements of our laws have been met, I recommend charters be granted to the following:

Hillside, New Jersey, Lodge No. 1591
Red Lion, Pennsylvania, Lodge No. 1592.

Plans for Homes Approved

IN harmony with the times, there has not been much building during the past year. However, several of the lodges have made extensive improvements to their homes or have acquired new homes. The plans approved are as follows:

Portsmouth, Virginia, Lodge No. 82.....	\$ 21,000.00
Portland, Oregon, Lodge No. 142.....	41,200.00
Hampton, Virginia, Lodge No. 366.....	6,150.00
Fort Madison, Iowa, Lodge No. 374.....	8,000.00
Fresno, California, Lodge No. 439.....	3,000.00
La Junta, Colorado, Lodge No. 701.....	45,000.00
Dixon, Illinois, Lodge No. 779.....	9,000.00
Amarillo, Texas, Lodge No. 923.....	3,000.00
Barberton, Ohio, Lodge No. 982.....	38,000.00
Ketchikan, Alaska, Lodge No. 1429.....	6,500.00
Sarasota, Florida, Lodge No. 1519.....	3,500.00
Cristobal, Canal Zone, Lodge No. 1542.....	4,000.00

In addition to the foregoing, the following applications were approved by my predecessor too late for publication in his report:

Rome, New York, Lodge No. 96.....	\$ 16,000.00
Hudson, Wisconsin, Lodge No. 640.....	19,000.00
St. Augustine, Florida, Lodge No. 829.....	20,000.00
Norwich, New York, Lodge No. 1222.....	11,500.00

Lancaster, New York, Lodge No. 1478, received permission to mortgage its Home in the amount of \$11,300 to secure indebtedness incurred at time of building.

The Antlers

ANTLERS Counsellor C. Fenton Nichols has worked diligently during the year to bring the existing lodges of Antlers up to standard and to institute new lodges. A complete set of Rules and Regulations for government of Antlers lodges has been published and distributed. A detailed report of Antlers activities will be made by the Antlers Counsellor.

It has been my privilege to grant permits to organize new lodges of Antlers to the following subordinate lodges.

August 10, 1932—No. 452, Logan, Ohio.
August 24, 1932—No. 1550, Price, Utah.
October 5, 1932—No. 158, Springfield, Illinois.
December 29, 1932—No. 1557, New Smyrna, Florida.
January 10, 1933—No. 794, Santa Ana, California.
January 25, 1933—No. 75, Findlay, Ohio.
March 21, 1933—No. 187, El Paso, Texas.
May 18, 1933—No. 536, Winslow, Arizona.
June 22, 1933—No. 79, Birmingham, Alabama.
June 29, 1933—No. 1514, Longview, Washington.
June 30, 1933—No. 4, Chicago, Illinois.
June 30, 1933—No. 489, Globe, Arizona.
June 30, 1933—No. 1497, Burbank, California.

I regret to report that it has been necessary for me to cancel the permit granted to Biloxi, Mississippi, Lodge No. 606.

State Associations

OURS is a national fraternity. This is one reason for its strength and prestige. There never have been and I hope there never will be State lodges. But I strongly

(Continued on page 53)

Excerpts from Annual Reports

Submitted to the Grand Lodge at Milwaukee, Wis., in July

From the Report of the Grand Secretary

Grand Lodge Finances

The total income of the Grand Lodge for the year ended May 31, 1933, amounts to \$341,928.45; expenses amount to \$307,193.01, showing an excess of income over expenses of \$34,735.44.

Current assets; \$189,781.29; other assets, (cash in closed bank), \$315,982.85; fixed assets, \$1,212,710.23, making the total assets of Grand Lodge \$1,718,474.37.

Subordinate Lodge Finances

Reports filed in this office show that subordinate Lodges of our Order had at the beginning of the year just closed cash assets of \$3,672,212.37. During the year they received from all sources \$14,120,670.91, and expended \$14,457,610.52, leaving their cash balance as of March 31, 1933, \$3,335,272.76.

These reports show the total assets of subordinate Lodges to be \$80,924,942.29.

District Deputy Visitations to Subordinate Lodges

At the Session of Grand Lodge held in Los Angeles, July, 1929, by the enactment of Statute 48b, Subordinate Lodges were relieved from the payment of the expense of District Deputy visitations. This item of expense, amounting to \$14,218.31, was this year paid out of an appropriation made at the Birmingham Session of the Grand Lodge.

Charitable, Welfare and Patriotic Work

Below is a list of Charitable, Welfare and Patriotic activities in which subordinate Lodges are engaged, together with total moneys expended for same:

Relief of Members, their Widows, Orphans, Dependents, Burials, etc.	\$ 535,028.46
Summer Camps, Outings, etc.	43,365.69
Milk, Ice and Fuel	39,989.50
Crippled Children	182,429.33
Medical Aid	29,013.38

Hospitals	33,573.26
Miscellaneous Charities	182,820.18
General Aid for Needy Families	127,140.08
Thanksgiving Baskets	30,296.62
Christmas Baskets	445,133.69
Boy Scouts	14,313.00
Girl Scouts	5,705.43
Big Brother Work	9,343.78
Playgrounds, including prizes	11,146.64
Scholarships, Text Books, etc.	17,976.87
Red Cross, Salvation Army, etc.	56,198.70
Veterans Relief	10,970.31
Flag Day, Constitution Day, etc.	65,005.11
Elks National Foundation	30,304.71
Total	1,869,754.74

Detail of Subordinate Lodges' charitable, welfare and patriotic activities has been assembled and immediately after the Grand Lodge session an analysis of this work, in book form, will be mailed to each subordinate Lodge of the Order.

Dispensations Issued During Current Year

Two new Lodges were instituted during the current year.

No.	Lodge	Date Granted 1933	Date Instituted 1933
1591	Hillside, N. J.	Feb. 27	March 30
1592	Red Lion, Pa.	Feb. 27	March 23

From the Report of the Board of Grand Trustees

Elks National Home

The number of residents at the Elks National Home at the close of the Grand Lodge year in 1932 was 388, and the number of residents as shown by the report this year is 395; with a number of applications accepted awaiting admission.

Within the past few months, the Board of Grand Trustees has had compiled a detailed account of all the deliberations of the Grand Lodge and the work of all committees engaged in establishing and maintaining the Elks National Home.

Experience has shown that many ques-

tions are asked regarding the history of the Elks National Home and in order that an authentic account may be in the hands of interested members of the Order, we hereby submit this brief résumé of all matters pertaining to this outstanding project.

The first reference to a home for indigent Elks was made by Grand Exalted Ruler Edwin B. Hay at the Grand Lodge Convention at Buffalo, New York, June 14, 1892, when he expressed the hope that some day our fraternity might have a Home for our aged brothers. The matter was formally presented at the Grand Lodge Convention in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1898 by Brother Albert C. Smith of Boston Lodge, No. 10, who offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to formulate and present a feasible plan for this worthy undertaking.

For more than three years this committee, or its successors, gave earnest study to this subject. Sites were offered in all parts of the country and each was impartially investigated. The sentiment was fostered in the Subordinate Lodges by constant reference to the thought in the official communications of the Grand Exalted Rulers and Grand Secretary and other means of publicity.

One cannot refrain from mentioning the name of Past Grand Exalted Ruler Meade D. Detweiler, who was a member of the committee appointed in 1901 and a most ardent worker for the Home, a brilliant orator, whose speeches before the Grand Lodge conventions were masterpieces of logic and appeal, and who told the Grand Lodge a Home must be provided for those who "as the rolling years, in their swift revolutions, leave some of our brothers to buffet the closing storms and vicissitudes of life without fortune and without friends, except those that have been formed and welded around the sacred altar of our fraternity."

On June 16, 1902, the committee purchased a summer hotel property at Bedford City, Virginia, at public sale, for

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Report of the Grand Lodge Activities Committee

To the Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America:

LAST year at Birmingham, the Grand Lodge authorized and empowered the appointment of a Lodge Activities Committee charged with the duty of assisting Subordinate Lodges in lapsation work, new membership effort, better programs to interest members and to secure through various publicity channels a greater appreciation and understanding on the part of the general public for the things which the Order of Elks stands for in the fourteen hundred communities.

As customary in the past, five members were appointed from different sections of the country and certain states allotted to each member of the Committee to work in.

The first meeting of the Committee was

held on Labor Day in Chicago for the purpose of outlining a program for the year.

Twenty thousand dollars had been appropriated by the Grand Lodge at Birmingham for the purpose of the Committee but at the session held on Labor Day, Grand Exalted Ruler Thompson advised the Committee that he was of the opinion that the lapsation work for the year could be more effectively handled by one individual from one point and signified his desire to conduct this work from the office of the Grand Exalted Ruler.

Under this program the appropriation was divided and ten thousand dollars allocated to the Grand Exalted Ruler for lapsation work under his direction. You who have had the pleasure of reading or hearing his report on that activity will agree that the results secured justified the wisdom of the action taken in this regard.

More than 18,000 members were reinstated to our rolls during one of the most difficult economic years of the present time—the largest number of reinstatements during any one year in our Order's history.

Rather than send out a year's program on various activities, the committee decided to concentrate on one event at a time, get that out of the way, then build up interest in the next event.

Election Night was selected as the first night in our autumn's activities to foster a nation-wide social meeting. Posters were sent to every lodge, news releases to local papers and a phonograph record containing a short inspiring speech by the Grand Exalted Ruler was sent to each lodge Home, to be a part of the program of the evening's election returns. Seventy-five per cent of the lodges reported a splendid meeting on this occasion.

Your Committee next turned its atten-

tion to Memorial Day. The value of the radio was recognized as a potent factor in reaching our membership and the world at large on an occasion such as this.

A nation-wide hook-up over 84 radio stations of the Columbia Broadcasting Company was made possible through the courtesy of its management, with no charge for its use other than our obligation to furnish a program of music and speakers of sufficient merit to warrant them in donating this time. This was done and those of you who heard this beautiful program over the air on Memorial evening, along with an estimated audience of nine million people, will agree that a better understanding of the purpose of Elksdom was achieved by that splendid performance.

Our attention was next directed to our membership activities.

A letter and return postcard was sent to every officer of every subordinate lodge requesting that each officer send in the names of three good American citizens whom they deemed worthy of membership in our Order and whom they personally would sponsor. Twelve thousand names were sent in to the Committee. These men were sent a personal letter by the Grand Exalted Ruler, followed up by a complimentary copy of THE ELKS MAGAZINE and a letter supplementing that of the Grand Exalted Ruler, signed by the Editor and Executive Director of THE ELKS MAGAZINE. The whole-hearted cooperation of the subordinate lodge officers was a joy to the members of this Committee, who here and now wish to express our appreciation for it to you delegates who played such an important part in that effort. Several thousand were added to our rolls as a result of it. The total number is a matter of estimate because of the innumerable contributing factors which go to make up a successful activity of this kind.

THIS Committee wishes to extend its thanks also to the National Memorial and

Publication Commission of the Grand Lodge for its assistance in our new member effort as well as in the lapsation work when they mailed fifty thousand ELKS MAGAZINES every month to lapsed members and prospective members for the purpose of enlisting and re-enlisting their interest in the activities and purposes of our great Order.

A perusal of the records, kept by the splendid statistical system of Grand Secretary Masters, indicated an astonishing coincidence in the lodges that showed satisfactory financial records and those that maintained a budget system. These figures showed that almost without exception those lodges that maintained a budget and made an annual provision for balancing income and expenses were invariably paid up on the books in so far as Grand Lodge dues were concerned.

We would like to take this opportunity of appealing to you Exalted Rulers to set up a budget. We consider it of the most vital importance to the financial well-being of your lodge. Many of you have been doing so; an astonishing number have not.

EARLY this spring this Committee furnished each incoming Exalted Ruler with a budget chart as a guide both for setting up lodge finances as well as a program for lodge activities. We have received in return many valuable suggestions which we hope the successors to this Committee will adopt for the future benefit of all subordinate Lodges.

We also followed this chart with a brief booklet gotten up for budget making guidance, compiled by two public accountants well known for their success in this line of work. We trust they have been useful for your needs in this vital point in the success of any lodge.

This Committee wishes to acknowledge the invaluable assistance furnished by Richard F. Flood, Jr., District Deputy from New Jersey. In our efforts to produce something helpful in the way of charting a subordinate lodge's finances, he

has been both enthusiastic and tireless in his cooperation.

During the course of the year a brief and inexpensive booklet was sent to subordinate lodges suggesting ways and means of increasing attendance, based on the experience of lodges which had been successful along these lines.

ON June 14th, with the cooperation of the lodges of Virginia, Grand Exalted Ruler Thompson; Past Grand Exalted Rulers Fanning, Benjamin, Holland and Harper, a nation-wide broadcast of our Flag Day service was held at Monticello, Virginia, the home of Thomas Jefferson. Forty-two stations of the National Broadcasting Company carried the inspiring message of our Grand Exalted Ruler, and the history of the Flag written by Brother Harper and read by Brother Benjamin to every city and hamlet in America. For the first time in history, through the courtesy of the National Broadcasting Company's network, millions of school children were led in giving the pledge to our Flag and joined in singing "America." This was an inspiring service throughout. It created prestige and respect on the part of the public at large for an organization that stands sponsor for patriotic activities of this character.

This was the concluding effort of your Committee for the year, and in closing may we express again to Floyd E. Thompson, Grand Exalted Ruler, J. Edgar Masters, Grand Secretary, Joseph T. Fanning, Editor and Executive Director of THE ELKS MAGAZINE, and the National Memorial and Publication Commission, our great appreciation for their splendid cooperation, advice and encouragement during this happy year of service, but above all to you men who are the leaders of your respective lodges, who have worked with us and have given us a helping hand at every turn, we give our greatest tribute and our heartfelt thanks. It is you alone who have made and will continue to make by your efforts the Order of Elks the greatest fraternity in America.

Report of the Elks National Memorial and Publication Commission

To the Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America:

The Elks National Memorial Building

Your Commission feels that it is not necessary to refer again to the significance and beauty of our National Memorial Building in Chicago; it speaks ever more and more for itself.

We do, however, desire to remind you that since July, 1926, the building has housed the offices of the Grand Secretary and the Western Agency of THE ELKS MAGAZINE, and that during the past year our Grand Exalted Ruler, Floyd E. Thompson, has availed himself of the facilities of the building for his official headquarters; this he did because of convenience to his residence and for the further reason that in so doing he saved the entire expense attendant upon the establishment and conduct of his office if located elsewhere.

The building, therefore, not only stands as a memorial and magnificent monu-

ment, but serves as well all proper business purposes of the Order.

Anticipating that by reason of our Grand Lodge meeting here in Milwaukee and the World's Fair, now open in all its attractiveness, there will be very many visitors to our building, we have made special arrangements for the proper care and comfort of all Elks, their families and their friends.

Already, and during the past month, increasing thousands have been and are visiting and viewing with admiration this beautiful building erected and maintained by our Order in memory of those who perished and in tribute to all of our members who served in the World War.

We hope that all who are attending this reunion will not fail to visit this impressive and dignified Shrine of Elksdom.

The Elks Magazine

In common with business of every sort, we approach the coming year with the hope that hereafter it will not be necessary to refer to depression in business; however, the almost stagnant business condition prevailing during the past year has reflected

itself in the reduced revenues of THE ELKS MAGAZINE. The incident loss of membership has operated directly to this end in the loss of subscriptions. It has operated indirectly to the same end by creating a necessity for a reduction of advertising rates, essentially based upon circulation, which has curtailed the earnings of the Advertising Department. This has further been effected by sale of less space due to the curtailed appropriations for advertising purposes by national advertisers.

The Commission has met this situation by rigid economies in every department. The number of employees has been reduced; all salaries have been uniformly cut; manufacturing costs have been lessened; the expense of the literary contents and the art features has been held to the minimum commensurate with our established standards, and every reasonable effort has been made to maintain the Magazine as a self-sustaining enterprise and also as the recognized leader in the field of fraternal publications.

The financial statement indicates the success which has attended these efforts, re-

(Continued on page 52)

The Grand Lodge Convention in Milwaukee, Wis., July, 1933

AFTER an interval of thirty-two years the Grand Lodge reconvened in hospitable Milwaukee for its 69th Session. With bands greeting the thousands of incoming delegates, alternates, families, and friends on Saturday and Sunday, July 15th and 16th, with the entire city bedecked with welcoming signs and banners, with perfect weather, and an eager and jolly crowd, the Convention opened under the most favorable of auspices.

Saturday and Sunday were taken up with a round of social and patriotic functions, which will be described in next month's issue. Time only permits this month of a chronological report of the official and business sessions. Suffice it to say here, then, that, due to the combined efforts of the Governor of the State, Honorable Albert G. Schmedeman, and the Mayor of the City, Honorable Daniel W. Hoan, Wisconsin's and Milwaukee's welcome was a royal one. Everybody had a wonderful time. Milwaukee Lodge No. 46, under the able leadership of Exalted Ruler Chauncey Yockey and Convention Chairman Julius P. Heil, made everyone feel at home from the moment they set foot in this beautiful City.

On Monday and Tuesday afternoons the Grand Exalted Ruler convened extremely informative and worthwhile informal business conferences with the Exalted Rulers and representatives. These sessions also will be reported next month.

The Public Session of the Grand Lodge

WITH inspiring and impressive ceremonies the 69th Public Session of the Grand Lodge was opened promptly at 8:30 P.M. in the Milwaukee Auditorium on July 17th, with Chauncey Yockey, Exalted Ruler of Milwaukee Lodge, No. 46, presiding. Mr. Yockey opened the meeting with an explanation to the effect that the proceedings were being broadcast to over 100,000 citizens who had gathered at Milwaukee's beautiful public playgrounds—Juneau Park—for the purpose of listening in. The proceedings were opened with the playing of the spirited selection "On, Wisconsin" by the Milwaukee Elks Band under the direction of Vesey Walker.

Mr. Yockey then introduced the sixteen Past Grand Exalted Rulers who were present, namely: Joseph T. Fanning; John K. Tener; Rush L. Holland; Colonel John P. Sullivan; Raymond Benjamin; Bruce A. Campbell; Lawrence H. Rupp; John F. Malley; J. Edgar Masters; Frank L. Rain; Fred Harper; William M. Abbott; W. W. Mountain; James G. McFarland; Walter P. Andrews, and John R. Coen. These honored members, along with a number of local dignitaries, took their seats on the dais.

Mr. Yockey then went on to say how happy he and all Milwaukee were to welcome the Grand Lodge back after an absence of thirty-two years. He next introduced Judge John C. Karel a Past Exalted Ruler of Milwaukee Lodge and former member of various Grand Lodge Committees, as the presiding officer of the occasion.

After paying a fitting tribute to Mr. Yockey, who has served as Exalted Ruler of Milwaukee Lodge for seventeen years, Judge Karel introduced Grand Chaplain, the Reverend John Dysart of James-

town, New York, Lodge No. 263, who gave an impressive invocation. This was followed by an inspiring rendition of "To Thee, O Country" by the Milwaukee Elks Chorus with Otto A. Singenberger directing. As an encore this splendid chorus rendered "Song of Friendship."

Judge Karel then introduced Julius P. Heil, one of Milwaukee's most prominent citizens and Chairman of the Milwaukee Elks Convention Board. In his introduction Judge Karel referred to the faithful and effective service that Mr. Heil has rendered all of Milwaukee's institutions for many years. Mr. Heil responded in a brief but graceful talk in which he commented particularly on the fact that everybody present looked happy and seemed to be having a good time. That, he said, was what all Milwaukeeans wanted. Milwaukee, he continued, knows no East, West, North or South—all are welcome with open arms and the City stands glad and ready to help everyone to have a good time.

The combined Elk and Legion bands then rendered "Light Cavalry," a lively martial air, after which Judge Karel introduced Milwaukee's Mayor, Daniel W. Hoan. In his introduction Judge Karel explained that all Milwaukee was proud of Mayor Hoan's splendid record and of the fine, clean, and wholesome city that has grown and prospered under his sixteen years of administration as Mayor. In his splendid response Mayor Hoan proclaimed that the Stars and Stripes were pinned to the City Hall to welcome all the visiting Elks, and that Milwaukee was proud indeed to have been selected as this year's Convention City.

The world needs more fraternity, Mayor Hoan continued; there would have been no World War had the spirit of true fraternity, as interpreted by Elksdom, prevailed more widely than it did during those dark years. Mayor Hoan then went on to explain some interesting facts regarding Milwaukee's comparative record with other large cities in crime prevention, sanitation and recreational facilities.

The Milwaukee Elks Chorus then rendered an amusing negro spiritual entitled "Jerusalem in the Mornin'," after which Judge Karel introduced Governor Albert G. Schmedeman, who welcomed all those present in behalf of the State, and who explained most graphically how Elksdom epitomizes the brotherhood of man.

"To my mind," he said, "there has never been a time in the history of this country so fraught with the necessity of humanity to man by man. In other words, there has never been a period when there was greater need for the practice of brotherhood and good fellowship, as we Elks know it." The Governor ended his address by expressing the hope that everyone present would enjoy his stay to the full, and that the Convention would prove most productive of inspiration and benefit in so far as the Order is concerned.

The Milwaukee Elks Chorus then sang an entertaining medley of sailors' songs, after which Judge Karel called on Grand Exalted Ruler Floyd E. Thompson for his address. Judge Karel introduced the Grand Exalted Ruler as an ideal Elk and American. "He has earned our confidence," he said, "and all Elks hold the utmost respect, admiration, and love for him."

Judge Thompson's address was, as he explained, devised to interest not only the many Elks present, but also the general public. After his introductory remarks, and after thanking the friendly folk of Milwaukee and Wisconsin for their cordial greetings, Judge Thompson went on to say in part:

"Elksdom is a national institution embracing within its membership men of all political faiths and all religious beliefs. None but citizens of the United States of America can be received into its ranks. Elksdom is patriotic in spirit and in practice. Teaching loyalty to established government and obedience to constituted authority, it holds that just government exists only by the consent of the governed and that a free citizen who controls himself and has faith in his fellow citizens is the safest prop of such a government. It believes in truth, in honor, in temperance, in comradeship. In every hour of its existence it has blessed humanity and smoothed the pathway of human life. To the cry of Cain it answers, 'I am my brother's keeper.' * * *

"The Order of Elks is an agency of service. It affords its members the pleasure of association with their fellow-men, of ministering to the needs of those less fortunate, and of putting into practice the patriotic impulses of every true American. Its activities are as varied as are the demands for its service.

"It offers no monetary benefits to its members. There is no promise of commercial gain, no advancement to an artificial social status. It has no secret mission in the field of politics or religion. It does not ally itself with faction or intrigue. It believes in absolute freedom of thought and the full equality of men before the law. It has no regalia, no ranks, no artificiality. It lives and moves among breathing men. It is of practical use to a practical people. Elksdom is a true child of the American spirit and will ever be the auxiliary of free government. * * *

"We come today representing every State and Territory of this great Union. In the name of this great Order of American gentlemen, which it is my proud privilege to represent, I accept your cordial greetings and your warm welcome. Generous as have been your spoken words, they cannot be more generous than the cordiality of your hospitable greeting. To you, our hosts, I tender our thanks and trust that our sojourn with you may give you as much pleasure and happiness as it will give us.

"To you representatives of the 550,000 Elks of the 1,375 Subordinate Lodges of our Order, I express my gratitude for giving me the privilege of responding in your behalf to these words of welcome. Let us show our appreciation of the courtesies extended to us by making this our most memorable Convention. As we enter upon a new year, let us lift our banner to loftier heights and let us dedicate our Order anew to a greater service to humanity and to our Country. We must preserve our heritage for posterity."

Judge Karel then presented Charles E. Broughton, of Sheboygan, Wis., Lodge, No. 299, Grand Esteemed Leading Knight, who acknowledged the Chairman's introduction gracefully from the dais. The most impressive ceremonies were brought to a close with the rendering of "America" by the Milwaukee Elks Band.

First Business Session of the Grand Lodge

THE first business session of the Grand Lodge was called to order by Grand Esquire Henry C. Warner of Dixon, Illinois, Lodge, No. 779, in the Milwaukee Auditorium, at 10:20 A.M., on Tuesday, July 18th, with Grand Exalted Ruler Thompson presiding. Needless to say, the ritual was conducted to perfection and with dispatch. Grand Chaplain the Rev. John Dysart, of Jamestown, N. Y., Lodge,

No. 263, delivered the invocation after Judge Thompson had made known the fact that this Convention marked his Silver Anniversary as Grand Chaplain. Judge Thompson then announced that the Grand Lodge was regularly opened for its 69th session.

His next act was to introduce the sixteen Past Grand Exalted Rulers who were present at the session. He commented gracefully on the wonderful degree of faithfulness that these leaders of Elksdom had shown unremittingly in the interests of the Order, and then instructed Grand Esquire Warner to conduct them to the dais. They were presented in their order of seniority, as follows: Joseph T. Fanning; John K. Tener; Rush L. Holland; Raymond Benjamin; James R. Nicholson; Fred Harper; Bruce A. Campbell; Frank L. Rain; William M. Abbott; J. Edgar Masters; James G. McFarland; John F. Malley; Murray Hulbert; Colonel Walter P. Andrews; Lawrence H. Rupp, and John R. Coen.

Judge Thompson then read a telegram from the Chief Officer of the Knights of Columbus, Martin H. Carmody, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, Lodge No. 48, in which he bespoke for the Elks a thoroughly successful and enjoyable Convention.

After the formality of approving the minutes, the preliminary report of the Committee on Credentials, of which Frank B. Baptist, of Phoenix, Ariz., Lodge No. 335, is Chairman, was read. Mr. Baptist reported the following registrations to date:

Past Grand Exalted Rulers.....	18
Grand Lodge Officers	19
Grand Lodge Committeemen	22
District Deputies	115
Representatives	720
Alternate Representatives	417
Grand Lodge Members	312
Total	1623

Grand Exalted Ruler Thompson then announced the appointment of large groups of assistants to the Grand Esquire, the Grand Tiler, and the Grand Inner Guard. He also appointed assistants to the Election Committee, asking B. F. Dickmann, of St. Louis, Missouri, Lodge No. 9, to act as Chairman, and assistants to the Resolutions Committee, asking James H. Mackin, of Oswego, New York, Lodge No. 271, to act as Chairman. He explained that resolutions should be presented to the Grand Secretary, who would refer them, through the Committee on Distribution, to the proper standing committees for presentation with their respective reports.

Judge Thompson then announced that the reports of the following committees had been printed in pamphlet form and that copies were available on application to the Grand Secretary: (*Extracts from these reports are published elsewhere in this issue.—Ed.*)

Auditing Committee, A. S. Cain, of New Orleans, Louisiana, Lodge No. 30.
Report of Grand Treasurer James F. Duffy, Providence, Rhode Island, Lodge, No. 14.
Report of Grand Secretary J. Edgar Masters, of Charleroi, Pennsylvania, Lodge, No. 494.
Report of Grand Trustees, John K. Burch, of Grand Rapids, Lodge, No. 48.

By unanimous vote each of these reports, as announced by Judge Thompson, was accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

Mr. Burch then submitted his preliminary report on the Grand Lodge budget for the ensuing year, which showed total estimated receipts of \$260,567.40, and total expenditures of \$257,083.75. He asked and received by unanimous vote permission to present a revised budget at the final session of the Grand Lodge.

Grand Exalted Ruler Thompson next recognized C. Fenton Nichols, of San

Francisco, California, Lodge No. 3, who reported in his capacity as Antlers Counsellor. Mr. Nichols submitted a most worth while and comprehensive report which showed, among other points, that there are now forty-five actively functioning Antler Lodges, located in nineteen States. The total membership in these Lodges is approximately 3,600 and some 450 former Antlers have reached the age of twenty-one and become loyal Elks. The average age of the Antlers is 17½ years, the financial condition of their Lodges is good, generally speaking; and the Lodge attendance throughout the country approximates 65%.

The major activities of these lodges may be classified under the following headings:

Charitable activities	Ritualistic contests
Elk activities	Civic activities
Educational activities	Athletic events
Social events	Miscellaneous

Mr. Nichols concluded his report with the following significant comments:

"Since founding the organization in 1922, I have had a continuously pleasant and active association with those fine young men who made up the Antler membership. This has been recompense enough. For the privilege of appearing here today and reporting as the first Antlers Counsellor, and the opportunity heretofore given me to continue the work to which I have devoted so many years, I thank the Grand Lodge and our Grand Exalted Ruler. Words are often empty, but I pledge you that I shall endeavor to show my gratitude by continuing to do all in my rather limited power for the betterment of our great Fraternity and the young men to whom we must look for our future membership. Let each Elk think in terms of boyhood!"

Upon unanimous vote Mr. Nichols' report was approved and filed. Judge Thompson then announced that his annual report as Grand Exalted Ruler had been printed and that copies were available for study and comment. (*Extracts from Judge Thompson's report are published elsewhere in this issue.—Ed.*)

He explained that he wished to make a few supplementary remarks and continued with a stirring address, saying that it had ever been his purpose to hold the standards of Elksdom high, and that he was less concerned with the number of members than with the quality of the membership. The Order, he went on to say, is a great social and American institution. At the same time it is a great service organization. It gives every member an unequalled opportunity to do something for his fellow man.

Judge Thompson explained that later on in the session several of his recommendations regarding statutory changes would be brought before the Convention—among them a recommendation to the effect that the month in which subordinate Lodge officers are elected be advanced 60 days, so as to permit the new Lodge officers to familiarize themselves thoroughly with their responsibilities and to organize their committees effectively during the summer months. In this way they could be fully prepared in September to launch on an active fall and winter program. Thus, he explained, the usual summer slump in Lodge activities would prove much less of a handicap than it is at present, coming as it does in the middle of the incumbent officers' terms.

Judge Thompson also said that he hoped to see a plan instituted whereby the new Grand Exalted Ruler would have complete statistical data on every subordinate Lodge by September, so that his program of fall and winter activities could be based on sound and comprehensive information—and information that would show simultaneously the status of all Lodges in all sections.

Judge Thompson then announced the following appointments, both of which

were confirmed by unanimous vote of the convention:

Past Grand Exalted Ruler Lawrence H. Rupp, of Allentown, Pa., Lodge, No. 130, to succeed himself as a member of the Elks Foundation Trustees for a term of seven years, his previous term having just expired.

Judge Clayton F. Van Pelt, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, Lodge, No. 57, as a member of the Grand Forum for the ensuing five years.

Grand Exalted Ruler Thompson then declared that he was ready to recognize delegates who wished to nominate candidates for the Grand Lodge offices for the ensuing year. Upon a motion that was unanimously carried, it was agreed that the nominating speeches for proposed Grand Exalted Rulers would be unlimited as to time, but that nominating speeches for other proposed Grand Lodge officers be limited to three minutes each, with no seconding speeches. At this point Judge Thompson announced that Postmaster General James A. Farley had just entered the convention hall, whereupon Mr. Farley, together with Past Grand Exalted Rulers Walter P. Andrews, John P. Sullivan, and Edward Rightor, who had entered with Mr. Farley, were introduced and welcomed to the dais.

Judge Thompson then recognized David Sholtz, of Daytona Beach, Fla., Lodge, No. 1141, Governor of Florida, and Chairman of the Grand Lodge Ritualistic Committee, who placed the Hon. Walter F. Meier, of Seattle, Washington, Lodge, No. 92, in nomination for Grand Exalted Ruler in a stirring and impressive speech.

"One thing," said Brother Sholtz, "that every man can get out of this Order is the priceless gift of friendship. My candidate," he continued, "is a man who recognizes this all important fact, and he has dedicated his career almost from its inception to the cultivation of this greatest of gifts that any man can have. His career is such an outstanding one that I want to give its highlights to you briefly.

"He was born on a Nebraska farm in 1879. When he reached high school age he attended and applied himself so diligently that he graduated in three years' time. He then attended the University of Nebraska, and, in the short span of five years, won both his Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Law degrees. Immediately after his graduation this enterprising young man went West to Washington State, where he arrived virtually without funds, with the result that, in spite of his legal training, he was obliged to work in a lumber camp. Gradually, he developed a lumber business of his own, at the same time teaching school in order to help fill the depleted family coffers.

"As soon as he could afford to do so, he returned to his first love—the practice of law—gradually establishing himself until today he is one of Washington's most outstanding attorneys. He joined our Order in 1919, and has devoted his time and abundant energies to its best interests most unselfishly ever since. He advanced through various subordinate Lodge, District, State, and National offices until, in 1925, he was made Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight. Soon thereafter he became a member of the Grand Forum, then Chief Justice, and, in 1931, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

"My candidate," Gov. Sholtz continued, "is a man whom I love and respect and whom I treasure most of all as a friend. It is a pleasure and a privilege for me, from the State of our Union that is furthest South and furthest East, to submit in nomination a man who hails from the State which is furthest North and furthest West in our whole country."

The Hon. William J. Conway, of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., Lodge, No. 693, a former Pardon Commissioner of the Grand Lodge, seconded Mr. Meier's nomination in a graceful tribute in which he lauded his splendid record both as an American and as an Elk. In the course of his speech he expressed the hope that Mr. Meier's election would be made unanimous.

Emmett T. Anderson, of Tacoma, Washington, Lodge, No. 174, also seconded Mr. Meier's nomination, stressing his unsurpassed record of unselfish service in behalf of Elksdom.

There being no other nominations, the Grand Secretary was instructed by Judge Thompson to cast one ballot for Mr. Meier, and after this formality was completed, Judge Thompson declared that Walter F. Meier had been duly and unanimously elected Grand Exalted Ruler for the ensuing year. Judge Thompson then requested Gov. Sholtz to accompany the new Grand Exalted Ruler to the dais, whereupon he delivered the splendid speech of acceptance which is printed elsewhere in this issue.

Judge Thompson then called for nominations for the office of Grand Esteemed Leading Knight, recognizing Past Grand Exalted Ruler Joseph T. Fanning, who, in the course of a graceful and well received speech placed the name of the Honorable David Sholtz, Governor of Florida, in nomination.

"He is known to you all," said Mr. Fanning. "He has been active in Grand Lodge affairs for many years. You have just heard him address this gathering in his unusually effective way, and I assure you that he will serve our Order loyally and devotedly." Upon unanimous vote, and after the Secretary's ballot had been cast, Gov. Sholtz was declared elected Grand Esteemed Leading Knight.

Nominees for the office of Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight were then called for by Judge Thompson and Guy T. Tou Velle, of Lincoln, Neb., Lodge, No. 80, placed the name of Judge James M. Fitzgerald, of Omaha, Nebraska, Lodge, No. 39, in nomination, in the course of an impressive address. This office was also filled by a unanimous vote, as was the office of Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight, Herman C. Karow, of Kalispell, Mont., Lodge, No. 725, whose name was placed in nomination by Past District Deputy Archie McTaggart, of Butte, Mont., Lodge, No. 240. For the office of Grand Tiler, Leland O'Callaghan, of Louisville, Kentucky, Lodge, No. 8, was placed in nomination by James A. Diskin, of Newport, Ky., Lodge No. 273, President of the State Association. His election was also unanimous, as was that of E. L. Safford, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, Lodge, No. 460, whose name was placed in nomination by J. W. Bonem, of Tucumcari, N. M., Lodge, No. 1172.

Past Grand Exalted Ruler John K. Tener then presented the name of J. Edgar Masters, Charleroi, Pennsylvania, Lodge, No. 494, for reelection as Grand Secretary, and the Hon. E. Mark Sullivan of Brookline, Massachusetts, Lodge, No. 886, re-nominated James F. Duffy, of Providence, Rhode Island, Lodge, No. 14, for the office of Grand Treasurer. Needless to say, both of these long and faithful servants of the Order of Elksdom were unanimously reelected.

Judge Thompson then recognized Myer C. Ellenstein, Past Exalted Ruler, of Newark, New Jersey, Lodge, No. 21, who placed in nomination the name of Henry A. Guenther of the same Lodge, as a member of the Board of Grand Trustees to serve for the next five years. Mr. Guenther's election was also unanimous.

Grand Exalted Ruler Thompson then

threw the meeting open to invitations from the representatives of various cities for next year's Grand Lodge Convention. Mayor Harry Bacharach, of Atlantic City, offered a cordial invitation to hold the Convention there, saying that the 43,000 Elks of New Jersey were looking forward to entertaining the Grand Lodge with keen anticipation. He commented on the wonderful crippled children's activities which New Jersey's lodges had inaugurated, and read from cordial telegrams from Postmaster General James A. Farley, Governor A. Harry Moore, and from the heads of numerous civic and fraternal organizations in Atlantic City. He also read an enthusiastic communication which he had just received from the head of the Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine, which organization had just completed a most successful meeting there.

Past Grand Exalted Ruler Lawrence H. Rupp, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, endorsed Mayor Bacharach's invitation, saying that the spirit of Elksdom was in Atlantic City's very air, and that the Elks of Pennsylvania were most desirous of helping their neighbors in New Jersey entertain the Grand Lodge next year.

Dwight Roberts, Exalted Ruler of Kansas City, Missouri, Lodge, No. 26, was then recognized and he too addressed the Convention in forceful terms. He pointed out that Kansas City has had an active Lodge for fifty years, despite which fact the Grand Lodge has never convened there.

"The year 1934 will mark Kansas City's Golden Anniversary," he said. Brother Roberts' remarks were borne out eloquently by Barney F. Dickmann, of St. Louis, Missouri, Lodge, No. 9. There being no further invitations from the representatives of other cities, Judge Thompson ordered a secret ballot to determine the locale of next year's gathering, explaining that the tally would be announced at the next session.

Following a number of requests for stated periods at which standing committee reports might be submitted—all of which were granted by unanimous consent—and after several announcements regarding the program for the balance of the Convention, Judge Thompson brought the first business session to a close at 1:00 P.M.

Second Business Session of the Grand Lodge

The second business session of the Grand Lodge, with Grand Exalted Ruler Thompson in the chair, was convened on July 19th at 10:20 A.M., in the Milwaukee Auditorium, when Grand Chaplain the Rev. Dr. John Dysart delivered the invocation. The Chairman called first on Election Committee Chairman, Past District Deputy Bernard F. Dickmann of St. Louis, Missouri, Lodge No. 9, for his report on the outcome of the vote for next year's Convention City. Brother Dickmann reported that Kansas City had received 718 votes to Atlantic City's 413, and Judge Thompson declared that next year's Convention would therefore go to Kansas City.

The chair then recognized Past President of the New York State Elks Association, James H. Mackin of Oswego, N. Y., Lodge, No. 271, who reported as Chairman of the Committee on Distribution. Mr. Mackin announced the committees to which the resolutions, recommendations, and petitions submitted to date—twenty-six in all—had been referred. His report was unanimously approved.

John K. Tener, Chairman of the National Memorial and Publication Commission, was next called upon for his report, and after its presentation, upon unanimous vote, it was approved and ordered filed. (This report is reproduced elsewhere in this issue.—Ed.)

In commenting on this report Judge Thompson stated that in his capacity as Grand Exalted Ruler he had issued, through THE ELKS MAGAZINE, nine official circulars in the course of his term, and that it would have cost the Order more than \$300,000 to have mailed these messages to the individual members. In addition, of course, THE ELKS MAGAZINE publishes a great deal of material that is of incalculable and direct value to Elksdom—in fact, he said, he considered it one of the most effective agencies ever to have been instituted by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Exalted Ruler then called on Past Grand Exalted Ruler John F. Malley, Chairman of the Elks National Foundation Trustees, for his report, excerpts from which follow. The balance of this splendid report will be published next month:

WE TAKE satisfaction in reporting to you that through the generosity and loyalty and integrity to pledges on the part of State Associations, subordinate Lodges and individual subscribers, we have gathered into the principal of our fund during the year ended May 31, 1933, the additional sum of \$25,477.00, bringing the total of donations and subscriptions which represent our fund to \$320,136.50 as against \$294,659.50 reported last year.

At the present time 428 subordinate Lodges and 28 State Associations have subscribed for Honorary Founders' Certificates. This is a gain for the year of 2 subordinate Lodges and 1 State Association. Both subordinate Lodges are located in New Jersey, namely, Atlantic City No. 276 and Millville No. 580. The subscribing State Association was the Illinois State Elks Association. We hope that the return to prosperous conditions will be reflected in many additional subscriptions from subordinate Lodges and State Associations which are not contributing to the National Foundation at the present time.

It is the policy of our Board to use the income of the Fund to foster, promote and assist in financing the welfare activities of the Order which are carried on by groups of subordinate lodges under well-conceived plans which contemplate the raising of a substantial proportion of the money required for the work within the state in which it is carried on. Pursuant to this policy, we have made distributions from available income since the last Grand Lodge Session, as follows:

Arizona State Association for use in tubercular relief work.	\$ 2,250.00
Welfare Activities Commission of the Illinois Elks Association for use in operating Illinois Elks Association Crippled Children's Clinic	1,500.00
New Jersey State Elks Association, for use in hospital work at Betty Bacharach Home for Afflicted Children	3,000.00
Massachusetts Elks Scholarship, Inc. of the Massachusetts Elks Association for use in giving assistance to worthy young men and young women in the form of scholarships and scholarship loans	2,000.00
Florida State Elks Association, for use in crippled children's relief work at Harry-Anna Home for Crippled Children	1,000.00
New York State Elks Association, for use of special New York State Elks Welfare Committee	2,000.00

Total Distributions for the above purposes\$11,750.00

We had an application from the Minnesota State Elks Association for a donation to the Rochester Welfare work. Although the State Association presented no plan for financing this work to any degree from sources within Minnesota, we made a donation to relieve the emergency situation, of \$300.00.

Scholarships

The offer of an Elks National Foundation Scholarship of \$300 to each state in which 50% of the subordinate Lodges are enrolled as subscribers for Honorary Founders' Certificates or of the equivalent in money for use in a philanthropy selected by the state association of such state, was continued by the Foundation Trustees during the year 1932-33 and was availed of by the State Elks Associations of Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, Arizona, New Jersey and New York.

New Hampshire State Elks Association has requested that the \$300 allocated to that State be donated to the Golden Rule Home at Franklin, New Hampshire, for use in the support and education of

orphan children, and this donation will be made accordingly.

Our Board has decided to continue for another year this offer of an Elks National Foundation Scholarship of \$300 upon the terms and conditions set forth in the Special Bulletin dated October 1, 1931. (*Reproduced elsewhere in this issue.—Ed.*) We urge the State Associations in the States which are eligible to receive this donation to avail themselves of the opportunity to award a scholarship to some deserving young man or young woman, or to use the equivalent of the scholarship for some humanitarian service.

Third Business Session of the Grand Lodge

This session was convened by Grand Exalted Ruler Thompson at 2.15 P.M., July 19th, in the Milwaukee Auditorium. It was unanimously voted to wire the Grand Lodge's greetings to Robert A. Scott, of Linton, Ind., Lodge No. 866, and Superintendent of the Elks National Home in Bedford, Virginia.

Judge Thompson then called on Past Grand Exalted Ruler John R. Coen of Sterling, Colo., Lodge No. 1336, for his report as Chairman of the Lodge Activities Committee. Mr. Coen requested and received the Judge's permission to dispose of two resolutions which the Committee on Distribution had referred to his Committee, prior to the submission of his report. The first of these was a suggestion to the effect that Congress be memorialized on the up-building of our national defenses. The Lodge Activities Committee recommended that this resolution be not approved inasmuch as it was of a political nature. The Committee's recommendation was unanimously adopted.

The second resolution which had been referred to the Lodge Activities Committee for action, was submitted by Mankato, Minn., Lodge No. 225, in which it advocated the discontinuance of THE ELKS MAGAZINE. The Committee recommended that this resolution be not adopted. Grand Exalted Ruler Thompson then recognized John E. Regan, Past Exalted Ruler of Mankato Lodge, who requested to be heard in favor of adopting the resolution as against the Committee's recommendation. He was followed by a number of Grand Lodge members from various sections of the country who endorsed the Committee's action and spoke in favor of THE ELKS MAGAZINE's accomplishments and its value to the Order, both as a means of uniting the subordinate Lodges and as a medium of communication between them and the Grand Exalted Ruler. Among those who spoke were Exalted Ruler Thomas P. McLaughlin of White Plains, N. Y., Lodge No. 535, Thomas B. Mouer, Exalted Ruler of Minneapolis Lodge No. 44, Past Grand Exalted Ruler John R. Coen, Exalted Ruler Archie H. Cohen, of Chicago, Illinois, Lodge No. 4, Bernard F. Dickmann, Past Exalted Ruler of St. Louis, Mo., Lodge No. 9 and Grand Exalted Ruler-Elect Walter F. Meier. Mr. Regan was given an opportunity to speak in rebuttal, a vote was taken and the Lodge Activities Committee's recommendation that the resolution be not adopted was endorsed by an approximate vote of 1,700 affirmative to three negative.

Past Grand Exalted Ruler Coen then proceeded with his report, explaining that inasmuch as he had already gone into it in some detail in the first conference on Monday, he would not repeat himself here. The report was unanimously adopted and ordered placed on file.

While Mr. Coen had the floor it was also unanimously voted that he telegraph the Presidents of the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company, expressing the Grand Lodge's sincere thanks for their generosity in donating valuable broadcasting time for the 1932 Memorial Day and the 1933 Flag Day ceremonies, respectively. Mr. Coen con-

cluded with the remark that by far the most important part of his Committee's entire report, which is published elsewhere in this issue, was the section devoted to subordinate Lodge budgets.

Judge Thompson then called on E. Mark Sullivan, of Brookline, Mass., Lodge No. 886, for his report as Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary. Mr. Sullivan first submitted a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which had been recommended by the Committee on Lodge Activities, and which had to do with the dues charged by the subordinate Lodges. He recommended that the Convention vote to submit this proposal, which is reproduced below, to the individual Lodges for action, and this was unanimously carried:

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends the approval and adoption of the recommendation of the Lodge Activities Committee that Section 6, Article VII of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge be amended by striking out the provision therein contained and substituting therefor the following:

Section 6, Article VII—The fees for membership in a subordinate Lodge shall be fixed by its by-laws and shall not be less than the fees fixed by the Grand Lodge by statute.

Chairman Sullivan then submitted a proposed statutory change, also recommended by the Committee on Lodge Activities, stating that his Committee favored its adoption. This change, which is reproduced below, was also unanimously carried:

Your Committee on Judiciary on the recommendation of the Lodge Activities Committee recommends that Section 161 Grand Lodge Statutes be amended by striking out the first sentence thereof and substituting the following:

The initiation fee for membership in a subordinate Lodge shall be fixed by its By-laws and shall not be less than Twenty-five dollars, provided that a subordinate Lodge may by By-law fix the initiation fee for membership for an applicant making application prior to his twenty-sixth birthday at not less than Ten Dollars and, provided further, that that initiation fee for membership may be waived in favor of an Antler in good standing in his Lodge of Antlers for two consecutive years immediately prior to his twenty-first birthday, who shall make application to a subordinate Lodge prior to his twenty-second birthday.

And that it be hereby further provided that said amendment shall become effective upon the adoption of the amendment to Section 6, Article VII of the Constitution approved at this session of the Grand Lodge.

Chairman Sullivan then submitted his report, as follows:

During the incumbency of the present Committee on Judiciary, from September 15, 1932 to July 8, 1933, it has rendered to the Lodges and members of the Order two hundred and forty-six interpretative opinions; it has reviewed amendments to By-Laws or complete revisions thereof to the number three hundred and eighty-three, of which three hundred and twenty-seven were finally approved and fifty-six finally disapproved.

Six Lodges submitted House Rules for approval.

Six Lodges submitted By-Laws of Incorporated Clubs and for Articles of Incorporation.

This Committee has passed upon the applications of seven Lodges for permission to publish bulletins, two of which were disapproved.

In addition to the foregoing this Committee has passed eight Building or Financing Applications submitted to it by the Board of Grand Trustees.

It is gratifying to be able to report the increasing disposition among the Lodges to keep their By-Laws in uniformity with the latest edition of the Guide By-Laws and to observe the provisions of Sections 173 and 174 of the Grand Lodge Statutes under which the Guide By-Laws are established.

During the present year, by direction of our Grand Exalted Ruler, the practice of writing "unofficial opinions" was expanded. Only two "official opinions," so-called, were given by your Committee on Judiciary. The spirit and

purpose of the fundamental law of the Order has been so clearly interpreted in the published Opinions and Decisions that our only task was to indicate or emphasize to inquirers pertinent Statutes and Decisions.

Requests for opinions arose, in nearly every instance, out of honest differences of opinions among members of the Order well disposed to arbitrate and conciliate their differences.

Lodges in submitting amendments to their By-Laws to the Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary are again reminded of the desirability of using the form of certificate to be found in the Guide By-Laws of the edition of 1932-1933.

Your Committee on Judiciary has received in anticipation of proposed legislation at this session numerous formal resolutions and informal suggestions. Each of these it has earnestly and carefully considered. Many of these parallel amendments were recommended to the Committee by the Grand Exalted Ruler.

Your Committee on Judiciary herewith reports that in obedience to a resolution of the Grand Lodge adopted at the session thereof, held at Birmingham, Alabama, in 1932, authorizing an investigation into alleged improper practices in the publication of the "Jolly Elk" and "The National Elks Home," did, upon formal notice to show cause why their respective licenses under Section 214 G.L.S. ought not to be canceled, issued by the Grand Exalted Ruler and duly served upon the respective publishers of said publications, hear all parties in interest and do now recommend to this Grand Lodge that no further action be taken in this matter for want of reliable evidence of any such alleged improper practices having been adopted by either of said publications or the publishers thereof.

This report was, by unanimous vote, adopted and ordered to be placed on file.

Following the acceptance of Chairman Sullivan's report, he submitted, as supplementary thereto, a number of proposed statutory changes, most of which had been recommended by Grand Exalted Ruler Thompson, and all of which carried the endorsement of the Judiciary Committee. With the exception of three of these proposals, which were held over for further consideration at the next session, all were acted upon favorably at this session—some after considerable discussion. These statutory changes are reproduced in full below:

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that Section 41 of the Grand Lodge Statutes be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 41. In addition to the Committee on Charity and Emergency, there shall be the following standing Committees:

A Committee on Judiciary, consisting of five members;

A Committee on Auditing Accounts, consisting of three members;

A Committee on Lodge Activities, consisting of five members;

A Committee on Credentials, consisting of five members;

A Committee on State Associations, consisting of five members; and

An Antlers Council, consisting of three members.

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that Section 47 of the Grand Lodge Statutes be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 47. The Committee on State Associations shall have charge of all matters pertaining to organization and government of State Associations. The Chairman of the Committee shall pass upon the Constitution, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations of each State Association and all amendments thereto or changes therein which have not heretofore received the approval of such Committee; and such Constitution, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, or any amendments thereto, or changes therein, shall not become effective unless and until approved by such Chairman. Any person or State Association aggrieved by any action or decision of such Chairman shall have the right to appeal therefrom to the Grand Exalted Ruler within thirty days after such decision or action is announced. The decision of the Grand Exalted Ruler upon such appeal shall be final unless

it is appealed and acted upon by the Grand Lodge.

The Committee shall foster proficiency in the rendition of the Ritual and shall promote Inter-Lodge Ritualistic Contests. It shall at each Grand Lodge Session conduct a National Ritualistic Contest among the winners of State Contests.

Said Committee shall also perform such other duties concerning State Associations and their affairs as may from time to time be required of it by the Grand Lodge or the Grand Exalted Ruler.

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that Section 47a be repealed.

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that the Grand Lodge Statutes be amended by adding thereto a new section to be known as Section 47a which shall read as follows:

Section 47a. The Antlers Council shall, subject to the direction of the Grand Exalted Ruler, have supervision and control of the organization of Lodges of The Antlers and the activities of the members thereof and of Advisory Councils appointed in connection therewith. With the consent and approval of the Grand Exalted Ruler, such Antlers Council may grant charters to Lodges of The Antlers, and for good cause suspend, revoke or reinstate the same, and from time to time adopt, prescribe, promulgate and amend Rules and Regulations, By-Laws and Rules of Order for the government of such Lodges of The Antlers and of the members and Advisory Councils thereof, and it shall be the duty of such Lodges of The Antlers, their members and Advisory Councils, to conform to and obey all such By-Laws and Rules of Order. The Chairman of the Antlers Council shall be known as the Antlers Counselor.

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that Section 48a of the Grand Lodge Statutes be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 48a. Any Past Exalted Ruler in good standing in his Subordinate Lodge, who shall have attended one Grand Lodge Session, shall be eligible to appointment to the office of District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler in the District in which his Lodge is located. Any member holding the position of Exalted Ruler or Secretary of his Subordinate Lodge shall be disqualified to hold the position of District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler.

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that Section 49 be amended by striking therefrom the words "fees for Grand Lodge cards" and substituting in place thereof the words "fees for certificates of status."

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that Chapter 7 of Title I of the Grand Lodge Statutes be amended to read as follows:

CHAPTER 7

Funds

Sec. 51. The funds of the Grand Lodge shall be classified as follows:

- a. General Fund.
- b. Emergency Charity Fund.
- c. National Home Fund.
- d. National Memorial and Publication Fund.

Sec. 52. The General Fund shall include all the moneys of the Grand Lodge except the Emergency Charity Fund, the National Memorial and Publication Fund and the National Home Fund, and shall be deposited to the credit of the Grand Lodge in banks or depositories designated in writing by the Board of Grand Trustees, and may be withdrawn only by checks signed by the Grand Treasurer and countersigned by the Grand Exalted Ruler.

Sec. 52a. No bank or depository shall be designated for the deposit of Grand Lodge funds in which the Grand Exalted Ruler, the Grand Secretary, the Grand Treasurer, a Grand Trustee, or any other officer, agent or employee of the Grand Lodge having custody of Grand Lodge funds, is an officer or director.

Sec. 53. No disbursement shall be made from any of the funds of the Grand Lodge until a proper voucher shall have been presented and a record of the same made by the Grand Secretary.

Sec. 54. The Emergency Charity Fund shall consist of all unexpended balances now in said Emergency Charity Fund and all funds hereafter raised by or contributed to the Grand Lodge

for charitable purposes. This fund may be invested in securities approved by the Grand Exalted Ruler, Grand Treasurer, and the five members of the Board of Grand Trustees.

This fund shall be under the control of the standing Committee on Charity and Emergencies and the Board of Grand Trustees, and donations therefrom shall be paid only on the written order of the Grand Exalted Ruler and the approval in writing of three members of the Board of Grand Trustees. Said Board may, by resolution, place not to exceed \$2,500 of such moneys to the credit of the Grand Exalted Ruler, so that in emergencies donations therefrom may be made by him without delay.

Sec. 54a. The Board of Grand Trustees is authorized and directed to appropriate in any year a sum not to exceed Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000) for the assistance of worthy and needy members of the Order who are suffering from diseases of an incurable character or from total disability, and who are without funds or property or relatives able or willing to care for them. Said Board may by resolution place in the hands of the Grand Exalted Ruler an amount not to exceed One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000), so that authorized payments may be made by him regularly. The moneys so appropriated shall be administered by the Grand Exalted Ruler with the consent of a majority of the Board of Grand Trustees. The Subordinate Lodge of the assisted member shall contribute toward the relief of such member an amount not less than one-half of the sum that is contributed by the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 55. The National Memorial and Publication Fund shall consist of all moneys raised by the Grand Lodge for the purpose of the maintenance and publication of the National Journal of the Order and the maintenance of the National Headquarters Building. Such fund is hereby appropriated for such purpose.

Sec. 56. The Board of Grand Trustees is hereby authorized and directed to set aside and provide for the use of the Grand Exalted Ruler a contingent fund of Three Thousand Dollars (\$3,000), for the use of the Grand Secretary a contingent fund of Sixty-Five Hundred Dollars (\$6,500), and for the use of the Board of Grand Trustees for the maintenance of the Elks National Home a contingent fund of Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000).

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that Section 66 of the Grand Lodge Statutes be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 66. Application for admission to the Home must be made in writing, on blanks furnished by the Grand Secretary, and signed by the applicant. The application shall state the age of the applicant, his physical condition and the number of continuous years he has been in good standing in the Order and in his Lodge. In addition thereto, and as a part of said application, the applicant shall execute and acknowledge an agreement or assignment and power of attorney in writing, in which he shall grant, convey, assign, transfer and set over to the Grand Lodge, any and all property, real and personal, choses in action and inheritances, which he may then own or to which he may then be entitled, either in law or in equity or which he may thereafter acquire, to be taken and used by said Grand Lodge for the purpose of payment to the Grand Lodge and the Subordinate Lodge of which the applicant is a member of all expenses incurred by said Grand Lodge and said Subordinate Lodge in connection with the admission of said applicant to said Home and his maintenance therein, including expenses of any sickness, or the funeral of said applicant in case of his death while a resident of said Home. In case any resident of said Home shall leave said Home voluntarily or shall be dismissed therefrom by proper authority, it shall be the duty of the Grand Lodge to return any of said property, or any balance of funds remaining unexpended, to said applicant or to his heirs or legal representatives. In case said applicant shall die while a resident of said Home, any property remaining in the hands of the Grand Lodge, and any balance of funds remaining unexpended after the payment of all sums due the Grand Lodge and of all sums due the Subordinate Lodge of which said applicant is a member, shall be remitted to the Grand Secretary and by him credited to the General Fund of the Grand Lodge. All

applications must be approved by the Subordinate Lodge of which the applicant is a member, at a regular meeting; and such approval shall be attested on the application by the Exalted Ruler and the Secretary. The application thus endorsed shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Board of Grand Trustees. Any Lodge misrepresenting any facts in connection with an applicant or application shall be deemed guilty of an offense against the Order, and upon trial and conviction shall be punished by reprimand or forfeiture of charter. Any applicant making misrepresentations shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and shall forfeit his right of admission to, or residence in the Home, and shall also be subject to charges and trial in his Lodge.

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that Section 68 of the Grand Lodge Statutes be amended by striking out the period where the same appears after the word "made" in line 4 of said Section 68, and by adding the words "and it shall require full proof of eligibility."

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that Section 69 of the Grand Lodge Statutes be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 69. The Grand Lodge shall pay from its funds the cost of providing, erecting, maintaining and equipping the necessary buildings at the Home, and for the upkeep of the grounds, insurance of the buildings, and the traveling expenses of the Board of Grand Trustees in managing said Home. The Subordinate Lodge shall pay for transportation expenses to and from the home of the Subordinate Lodge of a member admitted to the Home, and should he die while a resident, the Subordinate Lodge shall defray all funeral expenses.

The Subordinate Lodge of a resident brother shall pay in quarterly installments one-half of the per capita expense sustained by the Grand Lodge for the maintenance of such brother. In computing such cost of maintenance, the Board of Grand Trustees shall determine same upon the basis of the cost of maintenance per capita for the previous year, excluding the items of cost which must be borne separately by the Grand Lodge and the Subordinate Lodge as hereinbefore stated.

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that Section 69a of the Grand Lodge Statutes be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 69a. All moneys or property received from residents of the Home and all moneys or property collected, raised or contributed by other members or Lodges of the Order, or from any other source in connection with the construction, furnishing and equipment of the Elks National Home, are hereby appropriated for said purpose. Any funds or property collected, raised or contributed by members or Lodges of the Order for other purposes in connection with the Elks National Home, are hereby appropriated for the purposes for which they were so collected, raised or contributed.

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that the first paragraph of Section 82a be amended by adding thereto the following clause:

and in the event that all the Chair Officers of the Lodge are disqualified to perform the aforesaid duties of the Exalted Ruler, then the District Deputy Exalted Ruler of the district in which said Lodge is located shall be immediately notified by the Secretary or Acting Secretary of the Lodge and at the next regular meeting of said Lodge said District Deputy or some disinterested member of said Lodge by him designated for the purpose shall perform all the aforesaid duties of the Exalted Ruler.

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that Section 99 of the Grand Lodge Statutes be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 99. The Grand Exalted Ruler may grant a dispensation for a new Lodge upon a petition therefor signed by not less than fifty persons who, for two years next preceding the presentation of said petition, shall have been residents in the jurisdiction of the proposed Lodge and are otherwise eligible to membership in the Order. The petition shall be upon forms furnished by the Grand Exalted Ruler. At least three of the petitioners must be Elks in good standing and must submit to the Grand Exalted Ruler their proper valid

transfer limits. The Elks signing the petition shall select from their number a Chairman and a Secretary who shall have charge of and conduct preliminary negotiations.

The Grand Exalted Ruler shall inquire, investigate and satisfy himself as to the character, standing and qualifications of the Elks signing the said petition, and, if he finds any of them unworthy, he shall so state to the Elks approved by him and shall return to them the said petition for additional signers or such further action as he may direct.

Upon receipt of said petition and compliance with any directions of the Grand Exalted Ruler, if there be a State Association in the State in which the proposed Lodge is located, he shall submit the same, through its President, to the governing body of such Association. Upon receipt of such petition, the President shall forthwith communicate with all the members of said governing body of his Association regarding the said petition, and shall procure in writing the opinions and recommendations of the members respectively of such governing body as to whether such petition should be granted or rejected, together with their reasons therefor, and report the same with his own opinion and recommendation to the Grand Exalted Ruler within thirty days after receipt of the petition.

In case there is no State Association in the State in which the proposed Lodge is located, the procedure shall be as aforesaid, eliminating reference to the State Association, but the same shall be referred to the proper District Deputy.

Thereafter and upon permission of the Grand Exalted Ruler transmitted to the Chairman, each petitioner not an Elk shall sign and submit to the Chairman and Secretary for the records of the proposed Lodge, an application for membership in the Order in due form, with the full initiation fee of not less than \$25, and said approved Elks shall pass upon such application by ballot and any applicant against whom there are three or more rejecting ballots shall be rejected, and all against whom there are less than three rejecting ballots shall be elected and shall become members by initiation.

The Secretary shall keep regular and correct minutes of such meetings, noting in each instance the result of such ballot and transmit copies of said minutes and of the said record of votes, certified by such Chairman and Secretary to the Grand Exalted Ruler, together with said petition for his information.

Thereupon the Grand Exalted Ruler shall submit to the Lodge nearest to the location of the proposed Lodge the said petition for dispensation, the list of approved Elks and of approved proposed applicants for membership, receipt whereof shall be acknowledged immediately by the Secretary of such Lodge. Within thirty days after receiving same, said Lodge, after due notice to all of its members, must pass upon said list of elected applicants for membership, and by a majority vote determine the acceptance or rejection of each name on said list and forthwith report to the Grand Exalted Ruler the action of said Lodge and return said petition and lists to him.

The Grand Exalted Ruler may reject any person or persons whose names appear on said original petition who are not Elks and if fifty accepted and approved applicants remain, may thereupon grant a dispensation to such new Lodge.

The approved Elks must upon the granting of the dispensation, prepare and submit to the Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, a Code of By-laws, which shall become effective upon his approval.

All of the approved proposed applicants present and initiated, and all of the approved Elks present at the time of the institution of the Lodge under dispensation must then and there sign the Constitution and the By-laws of said Lodge, and after so signing, shall, and they are hereby declared to be, charter members of said Lodge.

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that Section 105 be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 105 "The Lodge year of a subordinate lodge under dispensation or charter shall end with the last day of May of each year. The fiscal year of a subordinate lodge under dispensation or charter shall end with the last day of March of each year."

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends

that Section 107 be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 107 Lodges under dispensation shall upon their institution elect officers to hold office until the next regular election and installation.

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that Section 113 be amended by striking from the first sentence thereof the words "June" and "September," so that said first sentence, when amended, will read as follows:

Sec. 113 Lodges shall meet weekly or semi-monthly except in the months of July and August, when sessions must be held at least once a month.

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that Section 115 be amended by striking from the first sentence thereof the word "February" and substituting in place thereof the word "April"; and amend the last sentence in said section by inserting after the word "eligible" the words "nomination for," so that said section, when amended, will read as follows:

Sec. 115 Nominations for office to be filled at the annual election in subordinate lodges may be made at any regular session of the lodge on or after the first day of April in each year, but no nomination shall be made upon the date of such election unless there be no candidate previously nominated, or unless such candidate previously nominated has declined the nomination for a particular office, in which case nominations may be made on the date of election. No member, unless nominated in accordance with this section, shall be eligible to election at any such annual election. Only a member in good standing shall be eligible for nomination to office in the lodge of which he is a member.

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that Section 116 be amended by striking therefrom the word "March" and substituting in place thereof the word "May," so that said section shall read as follows:

Sec. 116 The Annual Election shall be held by each lodge at the first regular session in May and by a new lodge as soon as instituted.

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that Section 117 be amended by striking therefrom the word "April" and substituting in place thereof the word "June," so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

Sec. 117 The officers shall be installed at the first regular session in June, and should the Grand Exalted Ruler or the District Deputy fail to be present, or name some one to act for him, the lodge may designate any past or the retiring Exalted Ruler, to install the officers.

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that Section 123 of the Grand Lodge Statutes be amended by adding an additional paragraph as follows:

He shall also, during the month of September of each year, report to the Grand Exalted Ruler, on forms prescribed and furnished by him therefor, such information relative to his Lodge as the Grand Exalted Ruler shall request.

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that Section 125 of the Grand Lodge Statutes be amended as follows:

By striking out of said Section 125 all of the second paragraph thereof.

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that Sections 125 and 126 of the Grand Lodge Statutes be further amended by adding to the last paragraphs thereof the following:

Any such By-Law may be altered or amended by a majority vote of such Subordinate Lodge.

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends the approval and adoption of the recommendation of past Grand Exalted Ruler Hulbert, that the first sentence of Section 126 be amended so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 126. The Treasurer shall receive all the moneys of the Lodge from the Secretary, giving him a receipt therefor; and except as otherwise provided by By-law, shall be the Treasurer of all Committees of the Lodge and shall handle all funds of all Committees and of every activity of the Lodge, pay all bills against the lodge as ordered, on voucher signed by the Exalted Ruler and the Secretary and keep

a correct account of the amount and sources of receipts, and amounts and purposes of disbursements, taking proper vouchers for the various items thereof.

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that Section 127 of the Grand Lodge Statutes be amended by adding a sentence to the last paragraph of said Section 127, as follows:

Any such By-Law may be altered or amended by a majority vote of such Subordinate Lodge.

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that Section 128 be amended by striking out the third sentence in the first paragraph of said section and inserting in place thereof the following:

Said Board shall hold at least one regular meeting each month and such special meetings, subject to the call of the Chairman, as the fulfillment of their duties may require; and they shall keep correct minutes of each meeting of their Board.

And that said Section 128 be further amended by adding the following paragraph thereto:

"The Board of Trustees shall at the first regular meeting of the Lodge in June present to the Lodge a segregated budget, making appropriation for each of the several objects for which the lodge must or may provide out of moneys known to be in the possession of the Lodge or estimated to come into it during the ensuing fiscal year.

"Said budget either in its original or modified form must be adopted by the Lodge at said meeting or the next following regular meeting. After such budget has been adopted, all expenditures by the Lodge during the said fiscal year must be within the appropriations therein made and there shall be no variation thereof except by a two-thirds vote of the Lodge at a regular meeting. Such budget may include an item for contingent purposes to cover unforeseen emergencies of the Lodge, and funds therefrom may be so appropriated by a two-thirds vote of the members at a regular meeting of the Lodge. Any unexpended balances of appropriations included in such budget at the end of the fiscal year shall be available only for appropriations at the next following fiscal year in accordance with the budget of said year. In Lodges where by-law a budget committee is provided for, the said budget shall be prepared by the said budget committee and not by the Board of Trustees."

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that Section 128-a be amended by striking out the words "at its first regular session" and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "not later than the first regular session in October"; so that said first sentence, when amended, shall read as follows:

Section 128a—It shall be the duty of the representative to the Grand Lodge to attend the annual session thereof and to submit a report to said lodge not later than the first regular session in October.

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that Section 132 be amended by inserting after the word "writing" in the second sentence, the following clause: "and particularly as to whether the appropriations made in the budget have been exceeded in any instance," so that said sentence, when amended, will read as follows:

It shall be the imperative duty of this Committee to audit and approve or disapprove the accounts of the Treasurer and Secretary, Board of Trustees, Officers, of the Lodge, and all Committees, and report thereon in writing (and particularly as to whether the appropriations made in the budget have been exceeded in any instance) at the first regular session in the months of October and April, after the appointment, and at such other times as the lodge may direct.

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends the approval and adoption of the recommendation of the Committee on Social and Community Welfare that Section 134a be amended by inserting after the first sentence thereof the following:

The Treasurer of a subordinate Lodge shall be a member ex-officio of said Committee and shall receive, deposit, and disburse its funds. Note: The Committee on Social and Com-

(Continued on page 39)

Under the Spreading Antlers

News of Subordinate Lodges Throughout the Order

Elizabeth, N. J., Lodge Handles Employment Problem

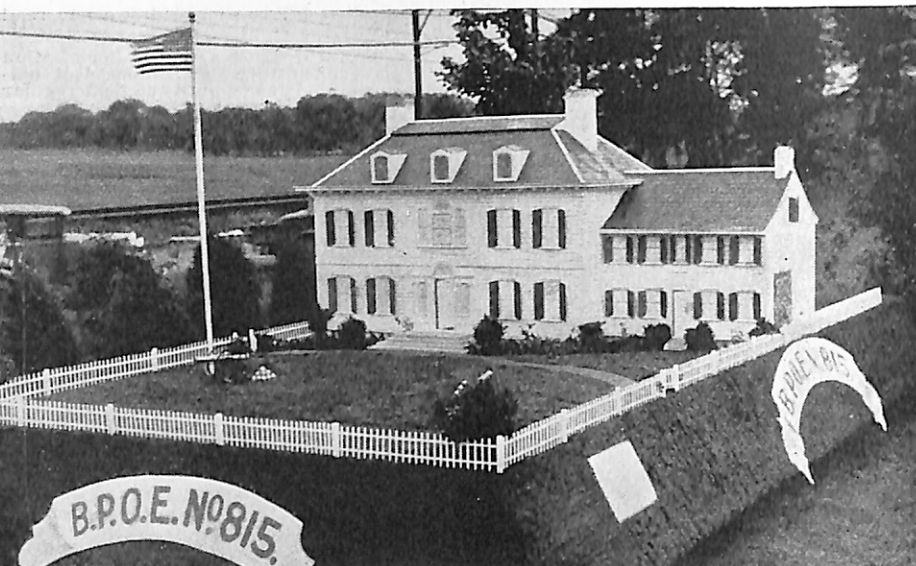
Like many other Lodges, Elizabeth, N. J., Lodge, No. 289, was faced with the unemployment problem without at first making any definite progress. Members writing in for work were advised that the Lodge would do what it could for them; their names were placed on file.

This proved so unsatisfactory that the matter was taken under consideration by the Relief Committee with the result that the entire matter of endeavoring to secure work for unemployed members was turned over to one of the members, Ralph Mutch, whose connection with one of New York's largest employment agencies for a number of years placed the effort on a systematized basis with very satisfactory results.

Notices were posted in the Home requesting unemployed members to file their applications with Mr. Mutch, these applications giving a detailed history of the applicant and listing the sort of work he was best fitted for. A letter was then addressed to all the large industries and department stores in the city advising them of the fact that an employment agency had been established which would operate without cost to either the employer or the employee. The letter asked their co-operation in filling their needs from the Elk directory of employment, at the same time guaranteeing that the Lodge would supply help that would be responsible and give satisfaction.

This appeal to the employers met with a very hearty reception, and Elizabeth Lodge had the satisfaction of placing a number of members in positions. Efforts were then widened to include ladies and non-members, also without charge.

Elizabeth Lodge instituted a short selective membership campaign last Spring, solicitations ending recently. It resulted in a class of 25 candidates headed by the Mayor of the city, the Hon. Thomas Williams, whose application for membership was secured by his son, Melvin F. Williams, a member of No. 289. When the class was initiated recently, the initiation ceremonies were conducted by Past Exalted Rulers of the Lodge. The night was designated as "Old Timers Night," the first 250 living members having been accorded special invitations to attend, being "spotted" by wearing special buttons marked "Old Timer 1933." After the initiation a social session with New York pro-



The float, representing Washington's local headquarters, entered by Morristown, N. J., Lodge in the State Convention parade at Newark which won first prize

fessional entertainers took place in the auditorium of the Lodge Home.

Wallace, Ida., Elks Entertain Neighboring Lodges

Officers and members of Spokane, Wash., Lodge, No. 228, Cœur d'Alene, Ida., Lodge, No. 1254, and Sandpoint, Ida., Lodge, No. 1376, recently attended a meeting held at the Home of Wallace, Ida., Lodge, No. 331. More than one hundred and fifty members of the Order gathered together to take part in an affair strongly reminiscent of the early day round-ups of the Lodges. A short initiation ceremony and brief announcements completed the regular meeting, and a program of informal talks and varied vaudeville entertainment followed. The entertainment consisted of tap, toe, acrobatic, adagio and ballet dancing, singing and musical numbers. During the course of the program the Spokane Elks took opportunity to introduce Miss Ruth Porter, their candidate for queen of the Ellensburg Rodeo. The meeting, the last regular meeting to be held before the start of the fall season, closed with a buffet supper.

Western Pennsylvania Lodges Plan Convention at Huge Meeting

The largest meeting of Elks ever held in Western Pennsylvania aside from convention activities, took place at the Fort Ligonier Hotel recently. Forty Western Pennsylvania Lodges, with two hundred delegates, met to make plans for the State Convention, to be held in Altoona and continuing for four days starting August 21. Altoona, Pa., Lodge, No. 102, is preparing to entertain a record crowd, and has arranged a full four-day entertainment program, aided by city officials, civic organizations and other interested parties.

The meeting at Fort Ligonier was presided over by Past Exalted Ruler W. C. Kipp, of Apollo Lodge. Speakers were General Chairman Earl J. Plunkett, Past Exalted Ruler of Altoona Lodge; James B. Sleeman, President of the Pennsylvania State Elks Association; John F. Nugent and M. F. Horne, Past Presidents of the State Association; District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler Francis T. Benson; Past Exalted Ruler John T. Lyons, Secretary of Sharon Lodge, and Frank J. Lyons, Past Exalted Ruler of Warren Lodge. The speakers were enthusiastically received.

Hartford Student Wins Elks National Foundation Scholarship

The Connecticut State Elks Association announces the award of the Elks National Foundation Scholarship Award to Joseph Paul Kelly, of Hartford, Conn. Young Mr. Kelly is a graduate of the Bulkeley High School, where his record was distinguished not only for scholarship, but for participation in extra-curricular activities of a varied nature.

He graduated from high school in three and one half years, during which time he was a member of the Student Council for three years, was selected as Junior Usher, was elected to the National Honor Society, and was finally chosen as speaker of the graduating class. His final address, entitled "The First News Magazine—Time," won the prize for the best oration delivered by any boy in the class. Joseph Kelly graduated from the Southwest Grammar School in Hartford, as President of his class and as one of the three highest ranking scholars at graduation. He is now taking a pre-medical course at Trinity College in Hartford.

Joseph Kelly's application for a scholarship was submitted to the Elks National Foundation, of which Past Grand Exalted Ruler John F. Malley is Chairman of the Board of Trustees, by the Connecticut State Elks Association following the recommendation of Hartford, Conn., Lodge, No. 19. The Scholarship of \$300 was apportioned to the Connecticut State Association in accordance with the offer of the National Foundation Trustees to award a scholarship in each State in which 50 per cent or more of the subordinate Lodges have subscribed for Honorary Founders' Certificates. The Connecticut State Elks Association designated Joseph Kelly as recipient of the award in accordance with Rules 12 and 14 of Special Bulletin of October 1, 1931.

Under Rule 3 of the Special Bulletin, the Arizona, New York and New Jersey State Elks Associations have availed themselves of the privilege of receiving the equivalent to the scholarship for the following purposes:

Three hundred dollars in lieu of scholarship has been sent to the Arizona State Elks Association for use in hospitalization work at the tuberculosis hospital conducted under its auspices; \$300 in lieu of scholarship has been sent for the use of the Special Elks Welfare Committee under the auspices of the New York State Elks

Association; and \$300 in lieu of scholarship has been sent to the New Jersey State Elks Association to be used in hospitalization work at the Betty Bacharach Home for Afflicted Children under the auspices of the New Jersey State Elks Association.

Hilo, Hawaii, Lodge Holds Annual Mongoose Hekka

The annual Mongoose Hekka, one of the most anticipated events of the year in the life of Hilo, Hawaii, Lodge, No. 759, recently took place at the famous black sands off Kalapana. Baseball, swimming and fishing were enjoyed by all, as were several indoor sports. A Hawaiian Luau furnished the climax to the outing. The Mongoose Hekka derives its name from the claim of several members that once upon a time mongoose had been served instead of chicken.

Gardner, Mass., Lodge Reports Large Charity Disbursement

Gardner, Mass., Lodge, No. 1426, with a membership of two hundred and fifty, spent over twenty-five hundred dollars in relief work over the brief span of last winter. The greater part of this money went to buy shoes, stockings and rubbers for the poor children of the district. Gardner Lodge is also happy in announcing that Past Exalted Ruler George C. Sweeney, Mayor of the City, has recently received an appointment as Assistant

United States Attorney General from President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Cristobal, C. Z., Lodge Acquires New Home

Cristobal, Canal Zone, Lodge, No. 1542, has recently completed arrangements whereby the Atlantic Side headquarters of the Young Women's Christian Association becomes the property of Cristobal Lodge.

Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Lodge Initiates Governor of Puerto Rico

The Hon. Robert H. Gore, of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and Chicago, Ill., who was recently appointed Governor of Puerto Rico by President Roosevelt, was made a member of Fort Lauderdale Lodge, No. 1517. Governor Gore has lived in Fort Lauderdale for several years, and is the owner and publisher of the Fort Lauderdale News, the Daytona Beach Record, and the DeLand Sun.

Initiation ceremonies occurred following a testimonial dinner given in the Governor-elect's honor which was attended by leading Elks, city, county and state officials and other civic leaders of the community.

Among those attending who are prominent in State activities in the Order were J. Edwin Baker, of West Palm Beach Lodge, No. 1452, Past President of the Florida State Elks Association, and Past District Deputy Arthur C. O'Hea, of Fort Lauderdale Lodge.



BROWN STUDIO

Joseph Paul Kelly, of Hartford, Conn., winner of the Connecticut Elks National Foundation Scholarship

Kenosha, Wis., Lodge Entertains Ninety-six Crippled Children

Ninety-six children were the guests of Kenosha, Wis., Lodge, No. 750, at a party with a moving picture as entertainment, and with refreshments and favors. The children were all students of the Orthopedic or Open Air Schools of Kenosha, Wisconsin. Most of them are crippled or suffer some sort of physical handicap. The committee, which was assisted by two city nurses and three ladies from the City Recreation Department, arranged for the local transportation company to provide a special bus to bring the crippled children to the Lodge and take them back to their own homes.

Titusville, Pa., Lodge Holds Mortgage Burning Ceremony

Mortgage foreclosures have been the rule rather than the exception during the past few years. Therefore the occasion of burning the mortgage on the Home of Titusville, Pa., Lodge, No. 264, was made a joyous celebration by the membership recently. Invitations were extended to all Lodges in the immediate vicinity, and several of them were represented by delegations.

The ceremony of burning the mortgage was so arranged that all local members present might have a part, and this was followed by an address by Past District Deputy James B. Borland, who instituted Titusville Lodge forty years ago. The exercises were held in the large auditorium of the Lodge Home, which was elaborately decorated for the occasion.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, local and visiting members were called upon for short talks, and later in the evening a buffet lunch was served, and a social session was observed until after midnight.

Norfolk, Va., Lodge Initiates Last Class of the Season

Norfolk, Va., Lodge, No. 38, held its last initiation of the season recently at a ceremony in which six candidates were initiated into the Lodge. After the initiatory meeting a crab feast was held, in which crabs in every style, from plain crab meat to all the variations known to chefs, were served. Several local entertainment acts afterwards amused the five hundred attending guests.

Special Bulletin Scholarship Rules and Instructions

1. Until further notice an Elks National Foundation Scholarship of \$300 will be awarded annually in each state in which 50% of the subordinate lodges are enrolled as subscribers for Honorary Founders' Certificates.

2. An additional scholarship of \$300 will be awarded to a resident within the combined jurisdictions of lodges located outside of the forty-eight states of the nation.

3. If a state is eligible to receive one of these scholarships and a majority of the subscriber lodges of said state prefer to use the money for some other philanthropy, and indicate this preference in a manner satisfactory to the Board, the \$300 shall be sent into said state for the preferred use.

4. The scholarship awards shall not be permitted to interfere with any other welfare endeavor in a particular state. In other words, a state which receives a scholarship under this plan may, nevertheless, receive a portion of the balance of the net income of the Foundation to assist in carrying on some other group endeavor of its subordinate lodges.

5. The scholarships shall be awarded without obligation of repayment.

6. A scholarship shall be awarded only to a person who is a graduate of a recognized high school, or who has received the equivalent of a high school education, or sufficient education to permit him to enter a college or scientific school of recognized standing.

7. The scholarship award shall be for the purpose of enabling or assisting the beneficiary in obtaining the advantages of education or training to supplement that which has been acquired in the standard grammar and high school courses. Provided, however, that if local conditions require the imposition of additional restrictions, such restrictions may be imposed by the state association, subject to the approval of this Board.

8. No scholarship award shall be made to any person who does not furnish a satisfactory certificate of good character and sufficient evidence of his need of such assistance.

9. No distinction as to sex shall be drawn in the awarding of scholarships.

10. No application for a scholarship shall be considered unless and until it is endorsed by or accompanied by a certificate of approval signed by the Exalted Ruler and Secretary of the subordinate lodge within the jurisdiction of which the applicant is a resident.

11. Except when otherwise ordered by this Board, no award shall be paid unless and until the applicant has filed with the Chairman of this Board or with the tribunal which the Chairman shall indicate, a certificate of a re-

sponsible officer of the school or institution in which he claims to be a student to the effect that he is an enrolled student in good standing in said school or institution.

12. The selection of the person to receive the scholarship award shall be left to the committee, commission or other tribunal set up by the state association in each eligible state, subject to the approval of this Board. After the selection has been made, however, the Board will contact directly with the person who is to receive the scholarship.

13. Applications for scholarship from residents in the scholarship zone outside the forty-eight states of the nation shall be sent to the Chairman of this Board and the selection of the person to receive the scholarship allocated to this zone will be made by the Board.

14. The state association of each eligible state shall be authorized to make rules and regulations not inconsistent with the foregoing to meet local conditions, and such rules and regulations shall be submitted to this Board for approval. It is the intention of the Board to leave to the local body the management of the details of the scholarship awards covering the publication of the project, the method of filing applications and the selection of the beneficiary.

15. In case there is no state association in the eligible state, or the state association refuses to act or fails to co-operate in a manner satisfactory to this Board, the subscriber lodges within such state shall be dealt with through a committee, commission or other tribunal set up by a majority of said subscriber lodges and approved by this Board, and said approved tribunal shall be substituted for the state association in respect to Elks National Foundation Scholarships.

16. The Board reserves the right to change these rules, regulations and instructions, or to change its policy and method of administration whenever in its judgment a change would be for the good of the Order or promote the best interests of the Elks National Foundation.

Issued from the executive office, 15 State Street, Boston, Mass., October 1, 1931, by direction

BOARD OF ELKS NATIONAL FOUNDATION TRUSTEES

JOHN F. MALLEY, Chairman
RAYMOND BENJAMIN, Vice Chairman
JAMES G. McFARLAND, Treasurer
MURRAY HULBERT, Secretary
EDWARD RIGHTOR
CHARLES H. GRAKELOW
LAWRENCE H. RUPP

Central Edition

This Section Contains Additional News of Central States Lodges



The officers and the newly organized Drill Team of Findlay, O., Lodge grouped on the steps of the Lodge Home

Northeast District, Ill., Golf Tournament Played Off

The third annual golf tournament of the Northeast District of Illinois was held at Aurora recently. Eleven out of the seventeen Lodges in the district were represented in the main event of the tourney, the play for the championship cup of the district. The foursome from Highland Park, Ill., Lodge, No. 1362, were winners with an aggregate score of 314 strokes.

The cup has now been won once by the Lodges from Elgin, Aurora and Highland Park. Next, Highland Park Lodge acts as host to the district, and specifies on which course the tournament shall be played.

In addition to the championship match, a handicap contest was played, and a feature of the day's program was a pro-amateur foursome match between two members from Highland Park Lodge and two from Aurora. The match ended all even, with Don Armstrong, of Aurora, Ill., amateur champion of 1933, winning low gross honors with a score of 71, one under par.

The total number of players enjoying the hospitality of Aurora Lodge numbered over a hundred, and the many fine prizes, among them being two sets of matched clubs, were furnished by Aurora Lodge.

Van Wert, Ohio, Lodge Entertains Students

The officers of Van Wert, O., Lodge, No. 1197, were hosts not long ago to the senior class and faculty of the local high school at an evening party given near the end of the school year. A short program preceded the entertainment

with Exalted Ruler Byron J. Smith presiding, and dancing and card games filled the evening. So pleasant was the time had by the school boys and girls at this, the third similar annual event, that the high school parties seem due to become a fixed feature of Van Wert Lodge's annual activities.

Des Moines, Ia., Lodge Lists Season's Social Activities

Not very long ago, Des Moines, Ia., Lodge, No. 98, which recently concluded one of the most successful years in the last decade, entertained the Des Moines Za Ga Zig Temple of the Shrine, in honor of the Imperial Potentate, who is also a member of No. 98.

A short time later the Lodge entertained the Des Moines Knights of

Columbus at a smoker. Both evenings saw splendid acts of vaudeville entertainment. Another recent social event of the Lodge was an affair at which Governor Clyde L. Herring, of Iowa, was a guest. Governor Herring is a member of Atlantic, Ia., Lodge, No. 445.

Kansas Lodges Mourn Loss of Past Exalted Ruler A. D. Birch

The Lodges of Kansas were greatly shocked at the recent passing of Past Exalted Ruler A. D. Birch who, at the moment of his death, was acting as Exalted Ruler in the initiation of a class of candidates into Topeka, Kans., Lodge, No. 204. Mr. Birch had been one of Topeka Lodge's most active members since his transfer to that Lodge from Ottawa, Kans., Lodge, No. 803, in 1913. His original membership was in Concordia, Kans., Lodge, No. 586.

A year ago Mr. Birch was made a life member of Topeka Lodge. He was also a member of various other organizations. The funeral services were held on June 17, at the Unitarian Church in Topeka, and were attended by a large number of friends, including many Elks from neighboring Lodges. Topeka Lodge members acted as pallbearers, and conducted services at the grave.

Minneapolis, Minn., Lodge Gives Surprise Stag Party

The committee directing the "Century of Progress Jubilee," of Minneapolis, Minn., Lodge, No. 44, were much encouraged by the attendance at the recent Elks "Surprise Stag," held at the Lodge Home. A fine entertainment program, which included a circus clown, a circus acrobat and aerialist, a master illusionist, and further acts, was followed by a buffet lunch in the main dining room,



The committee which handled the successful Elks Charity Horse Show recently staged by Cincinnati, O., Lodge

where all present thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Before and during the performance, the Elks' Clown Band provided considerable amusement with their attempts at harmony.

Coldwater, Mich., Elks Join Local Soft-ball League

The Elks of Coldwater, Mich., Lodge, No. 1023, have joined with five other organizations in the city of Coldwater in the formation of a soft-ball league. Not only is considerable interest being evinced in this amusement, but it is expected that the association will benefit the local Lodge in no small degree.

Warren, Ohio, Lodge Plans Summer Activities

Warren, O., Lodge, No. 295, is holding many outdoor picnics and play-days during the summer months. These, under the direction of the Sports and House Committees, include refreshments, sports such as baseball, races, and horseshoe contests, entertainment acts and other amusements for the participants. One of the recent outings, a fish-fry and indoor entertainment, drew a large crowd of members and many visitors from the nearby cities.

Sterling, Ill., Lodge Holds Children's Party

A recent children's party, given by Sterling, Ill., Lodge, No. 1218, for the young folks of the neighborhood, turned out to be one of the most successful affairs of its kind ever held by the Lodge. From 2:30 to 5:30 the younger children, numbering about forty, were entertained. Then at 6:30 those of older age came and stayed until ten or



The group of children from the Orthopedic and Open Air School who were entertained not long ago by the members of Kenosha, Wis., Lodge

later. The adults and the older children danced until twelve. About two hundred and fifty guests were present during the evening.

Fargo, N. D., Lodge Holds Annual Outdoor Picnic

Fargo, N. D., Lodge, No. 260, recently held its annual outdoor picnic at Nason Bay, Detroit Lake, drawing a crowd of five hundred picnic enthusiasts. The Elks' Purple Band furnished music for the occasion, and the afternoon was taken up with a diamond ball

game between the married and single men. The husbands won with a score highly gratifying to the wives.

Competition in the races was keen, with the women taking part in some of the events with as much zeal as the men. Several children's events were also on the program, and substantial prizes were offered for the winners of each. What with excellent swimming facilities, and ice cream cones to be had for the asking, the children were in their element.

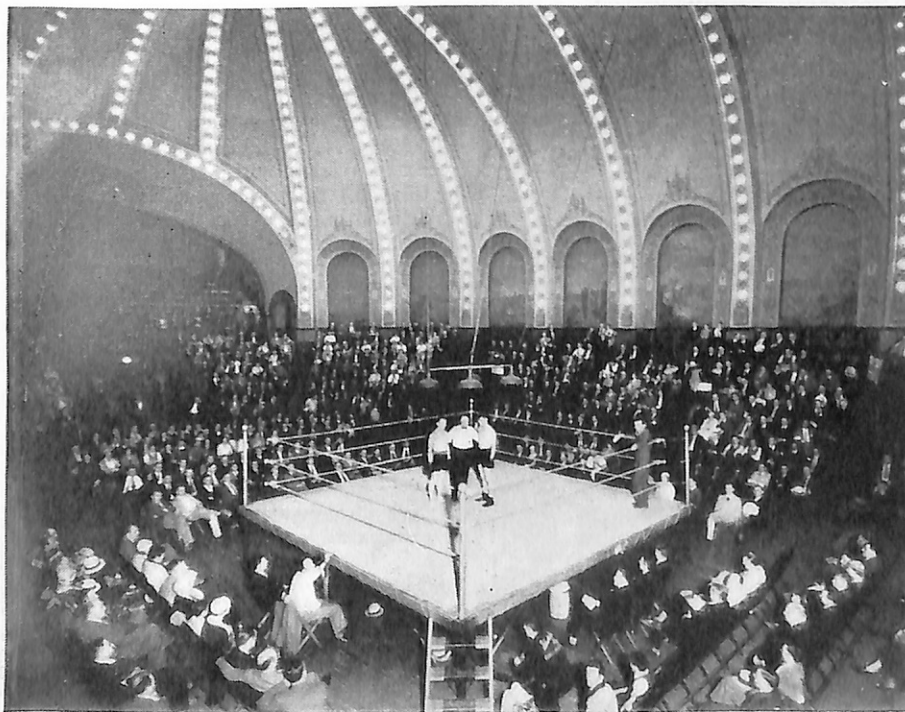
Death of John J. Pecher Grieves Wisconsin Elks

Wisconsin Elkdom is grieved over the recent death of John J. Pecher, one of the most ardent Elks in the State of Wisconsin. Mr. Pecher was born in Madison, Wis., sixty-five years ago, and resided there all his life.

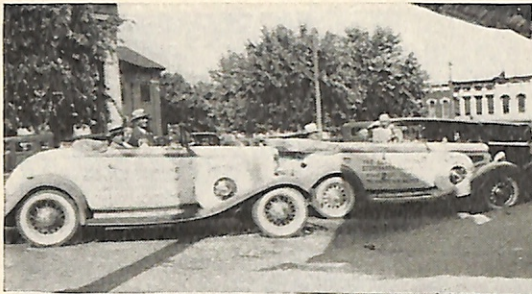
For the past eighteen years he has been Secretary of Madison, Wis., Lodge, No. 410, and during his years of membership in the Order, he never failed to attend a convention of the Wisconsin State Elks Association, and was seen at almost every National Convention. It is with a deep sense of loss that Elkdom everywhere views his passing.

New Orleans, La., Lodge Presents "The Vulture"

The organization of the Little Theatre Players of New Orleans, La., Lodge, No. 30, are receiving the plaudits of their fellow-members for their recent performance of Neil E. Schaffner's four-act mystery comedy success of some years ago, "The Vulture." The play was given in the Tulane Theatre a short time ago before a highly appreciative audience who agreed in the feel-



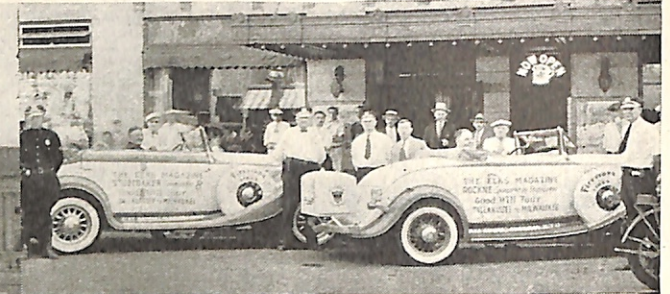
A view of one of the enthusiastically attended amateur boxing matches put on by Peoria, Ill., Lodge, the proceeds of which go to charity



Richmond, Ky.



Anderson, Ind.



ALFRED TURNER



Piqua, O.



Frankfort, Ky. (center, above)

LAWRENCE J. NEUMAN
Cincinnati, O.

A few views taken along the Central Route of the Elks Good-Will Tour

ing that few amateur theatrical groups could equal the excellence of the performance.

"The Vulture," a difficult, high-power mystery-comedy, was presented under the able direction of Dr. Emile A. Bertucci. That his efforts were in every way successful there were none to deny. The cast was composed of Joseph Lala, Ruth Liebe, George Seferovich, Charlotte Cook, Bernard Parun, Esthur Fuhr, Jules P. Dumestre, Alfred L. Youse, Sr., Loretta Cahill, Marjorie Gruntz, Dorothy Youse and David Herman. During the intermissions the director and actors were introduced to the audience, who received them warmly.

Newark, Ohio, Lodge Entertains Children of County Home

Newark, O., Lodge, No. 391, recently entertained at a party about 140 children of the local county home. The children were served ice cream, cake and candy, and Ernest J. Moore, of the committee managing the event, gave a forty-five minute program of magic. Members of the Lodge met at the Lodge Home and went from there to the county children's home, where they acted as hosts and big brothers. The entertainment was held out of doors.

Lincoln, Ill., Lodge Holds Bimonthly Clinic

The twenty-third bimonthly clinic for crippled children, sponsored by Lincoln, Ill., Lodge, No. 914, was one of

the most successful clinics ever held in the district. Twenty-two cases, nine of them new, were examined by Dr. Sydney H. Easton, who was assisted by a nurse and the Deaconess hospital staff. Four casts were supplied, and there was one operation and a fracture reduction. Two patients were discharged as cured.

Panama Canal Zone Lodge Bestows Life Membership

At a recent session of Panama Canal Zone Lodge, No. 1414, a secret ballot elected Past Exalted Ruler Thomas C.

Rader to Honorary Life Membership. This long established custom is an honor conferred on the retiring Exalted Ruler for conscientious and earnest work in behalf of the Lodge.

Elks Mourn Loss of Oscar F. Conklin

Elks of Illinois and Florida have suffered a severe loss in the death of Oscar F. Conklin, a member of Jacksonville, Ill., Lodge, No. 682, who passed away recently after several months of failing health. Mr. Conklin was initiated into Jacksonville Lodge in December, 1907, and remained an active member of the Lodge up to within three weeks of his death. He was one of the oldest Elks in his part of the country, being ninety-six years old in May of this year.

He spent the last few winters of his life in Florida, where he was an annual visitor to DeLand Lodge, No. 1463. Funeral services were held at the residence, with Elks, Masons and Shriners in attendance. The Rev. W. C. Meeker conducted the services.

Lansing, Mich., Lodge Sponsors Field Day

Lansing, Mich., Lodge, No. 196, not long ago gave eighteen hundred children a delightful time at the Pattengill Field. The young guests were members of the school Safety Patrols, who had served at street intersections during the school year. Patrols from twenty-eight



The recently installed officers of Peoria, Ill., Lodge

public schools, ten rural schools, and four parochial schools were represented at the outing. Approximately seventy-five prizes were awarded by the Lodge in the various contests between the youngsters, and refreshments were served to all present.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Lodge Sponsors Horse Show

Under the auspices of the Elks' Charity Organization of Cincinnati, O., Lodge, No. 5, the first Elks' Annual Horse Show was recently held at the Carthage Fair Grounds. The program was sponsored by the ladies of Cincinnati Lodge to replenish the Charity Fund of No. 5, which has been somewhat depleted during these trying times.

The program consisted of an exhibition of the finest saddle and harness horses in the Middle West, with some animals being exhibited from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia. There were classes for three and five gaited saddle horses, for hunters, jumpers, ponies and road horses, and exhibitions of horsemanship. Thirty-odd cups and trophies of various kinds made up the prizes, all of them being donated by members of the Lodge as well as those interested in the Show.

The affair was the biggest show of its kind ever held in Cincinnati. Since it proved to be an unusually successful event, plans are being formed by which the Elks' Annual Charity Horse Show will become an annual affair.

Iowa City, Ia., Lodge Celebrates Thirty-third Anniversary

Celebrating their thirty-third anniversary, two hundred Elks of Iowa City, Ia., Lodge, No. 590, and prominent



Four veteran members of Houston, Tex., Lodge who form an invincible pinochle team

Iowa members of the Order gathered around banquet tables recently. With Governor Clyde L. Herring as guest speaker, and Attorney General Edward L. O'Connor as toastmaster, a complete program of speeches and toasts was given.

Henry Louis, Past Exalted Ruler and charter member of the Lodge, introduced fifteen of the remaining charter members after a brief review of the

Lodge's history. Other speakers at the banquet were: Dr. Charles R. Logan, Past President of the Iowa State Elks Association and President of the Mississippi Valley Baseball League; Past President J. Lindley Coon; District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler C. H. Duffy; and Past District Deputies Arthur M. Umlandt and Harry C. Phillips. Lial D. Ross, Secretary of the State Association, was also present.

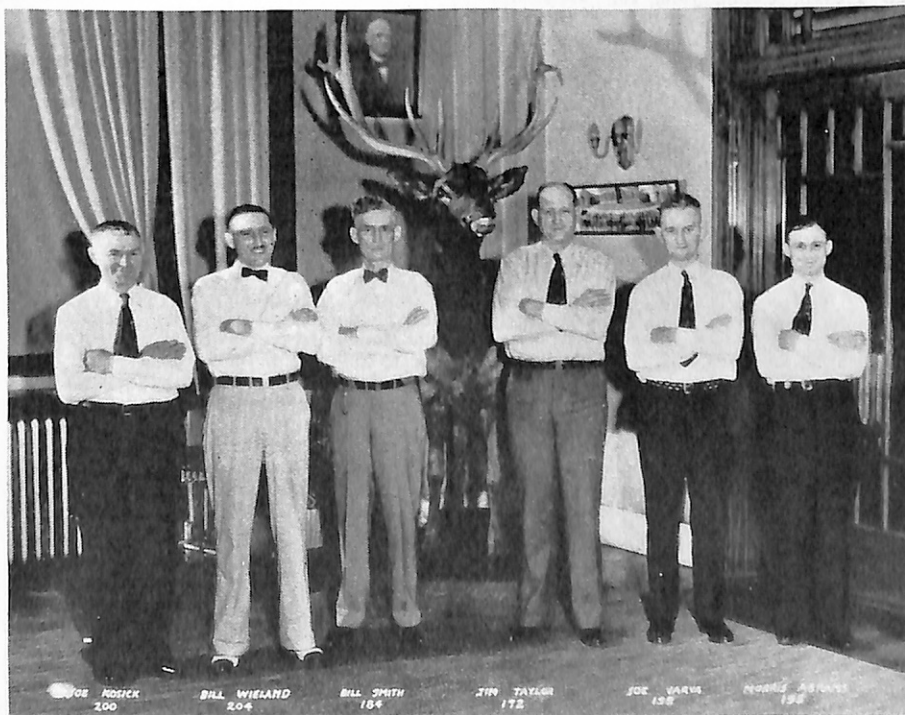
Du Quoin, Ill., Elks Celebrate Country Club Opening

With the building and grounds decorated and festooned as for a regatta, the Du Quoin, Ill., Lodge, No. 884, Elks celebrated the opening of the new \$25,000 country club with a gala festival. Four hundred people were on hand to witness the day's programs. An exhibition golf match between Frank Moore, Orvil White and Jim Fogarty was the outstanding event of the day. After the eighteen-hole exhibition, a water carnival was held, with swimming races and diving contests. An orchestra was present, playing both in the afternoon and evening.



RADIUM PHOTO

More than 300 attended this Fathers and Sons banquet at the Home of Muskegon, Mich., Lodge not long ago



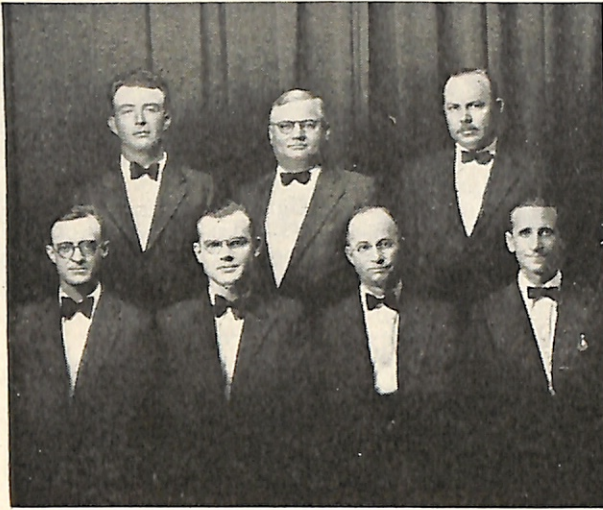
PFIFE'S CAMERA SHOP

The Bowling Team of Decatur, Ill., Lodge which held first place in the Commercial League of Decatur during the entire season

Large numbers of guests flocked to the picnic grounds where an old-fashioned barbecue was in progress, with a ham and bacon raffle, cigarette girls, and "peanuts, popcorn and sodas" playing their parts. District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler Clyde Brewster was present at the fête.

Chanters' Chorus Assists at New Orleans, La., Lodge Initiation

The initiation of a class of thirteen candidates into New Orleans, La., Lodge, No. 30, recently occasioned the first appearance of the newly organized Chanters. Under the direction of one of New Orleans' outstanding musicians and composers, Prof. Wehrmann, the Lodge's organist, the Chanters rendered a number of vocal selections and also assisted appreciably in the ritual musical numbers. It is intended to increase the Chanters to a male chorus of twenty, and efforts are now being made to find members of No. 30 with good voices.



The Ritualistic Team of Pittsburg, Kans., Lodge, which won the State championship



A view of the parade which was a feature of the New Jersey State Elks Association Meeting at Newark, N. J.

News of the State Associations

Indiana

The thirty-second annual convention of the Indiana State Elks Association attracted to Michigan City some 1,500 delegates and more than 4,000 visitors. Michigan City, Ind., Lodge, No. 432, host to the gathering, provided interesting entertainment and active business sessions. The convention lasted three days, June 14-15-16.

At the business meeting held the first day, with President Lee F. Bays, of Sullivan Lodge, No. 911, presiding, the following officers for the coming year were elected to serve the Association: Joseph L. Clarke, Indianapolis Lodge, No. 13, President; Clarence J. Joel, Crawfordsville Lodge, No. 483, First Vice-President; O. Ray Miner, Warsaw Lodge, No. 802, Second Vice-President; Julius Albe, Valparaiso Lodge, No. 500, Third Vice-President; Milo B. Mitchell, Linton Lodge, No. 866, Fourth Vice-President. W. C. Groehl, Shelbyville Lodge, No. 457, was once more elected to the office of Secretary, and T. E. Jeanneret, Ligonier Lodge, No. 451, was re-elected to the office of Treasurer. Elmore D. Sturgis, Bluffton Lodge, No. 796, was named Trustee.

The business meeting on the following morning was largely taken up with the reading of reports and discussion of various projects. Considerable stress was laid on the suggestion made by Grand Exalted Ruler Floyd E. Thompson, which emphasized the importance of the Lodges securing reinstatements of old members rather than concentrating on new membership campaigns. The Organization in Indiana was found to be in a flourishing condition, and it was noted that the Indiana North District was given a hundred per cent rating on paid-up memberships, with no loss of members during the year.

Among the entertainment features provided by Michigan City Lodge was a boat ride along the lake aboard the palatial lake steamer Roosevelt. Other trips were those through the Indiana State Prison and the \$11,000,000 super-generating plant, and short trips to local points of interest and to a well-known beach for swimming. A golf tournament and a trapshooting contest interested both participants and spectators.

Flag Day Services were sponsored by the Indiana North District, with the various Exalted Rulers of the Lodges of the District in the chairs, and Judge Elmer

Peak, of South Bend, delivering a splendid oration.

The annual parade, with a record number of Elks in the line of march, provided enjoyment as well as competition. LaFayette Lodge, No. 143, exhibited the prize-winning float, an elephant bearing a load of pretty girls. LaFayette Lodge also won the prize for the largest attendance. LaPorte Lodge, No. 396, won the drum and bugle corps title, and the Gary Lodge, No. 1152, Elks' Band, which was chosen to be sent to the National Convention at Milwaukee, won the band award.

Anderson was selected as the meeting place for the 1934 Convention of the State Association.

Connecticut

Elks of Connecticut recently convened at the fourth annual convention of the Connecticut State Elks Association, held in New Haven, Conn., June 10. Delegates to the conference from all parts of the state met for the final session of the Convention at the Home of New Haven, Conn., Lodge, No. 25, and the annual banquet of the State Association, presided over by retiring President Roy R. Powers. Mr. Powers and Martin J. Cunningham, former State President for two terms were presented with

bronze plaques in appreciation of services. Attending the banquet were: Past Grand Exalted Rulers James R. Nicholson and Murray Hulbert; William T. Phillips, Chairman of the Grand Lodge Committee on State Associations; Charles S. Hart, member of the Lodge Activities Committee of the Grand Lodge; officers of the State Association, delegates, guests; Mayor John W. Murphy, of New Haven and State Attorney Samuel E. Hoyt.

Officers elected to serve the State Association for the year 1933-34 were: John F. Pickett, Middletown Lodge, No. 771, President; Archibald J. McCullough, Derby Lodge, No. 571, Secretary; William H. Flood, New Haven Lodge, First Vice-President; George W. Hickey, Willimantic Lodge, No. 1311, Second Vice-President; John F. McDonough, Bridgeport Lodge, No. 36, Treasurer, and Frederick C. Riedell, Jr., Norwalk Lodge, No. 709, Trustee.

New Jersey

The annual meeting of the New Jersey State Elks Association, held in the Home of Newark Lodge, No. 21, on June 16 and 17, also marked the fiftieth anniversary of the institution of that Lodge and brought nearly 25,000 Elks to the city to celebrate the two events.

The parade, which marked the close of the reunion and the golden jubilee, was participated in by forty-five Lodges and was witnessed by nearly 100,000 persons. Each Lodge was led by a band or drum corps, all the musicians wearing gaily colored marching uniforms. Prize-winning Lodges were: Jersey City for the largest number in line; Hillside, the "baby" Lodge, for the largest percentage of members in line; Rahway for the best appearance; Summit for the most unique uniforms; Morristown for the best-looking float, and Madison for its "Rose City" car.

Elizabeth, Plainfield, Trenton and Camden Lodges won band prizes in the order named, all bands being 100 per cent amateur. Elizabeth, Bound Brook and Ridgefield Park Lodges won prizes, in the order named, in drill team contests. Atlantic City Lodge, led by Mayor Harry Bacharach and Emerson L. Richards, President of the State Senate, with a mounted guard of 100 Lodge members, featured a bevy of bathing beauties on a large float.

The following officers were elected by the State Association to serve for the

(Continued on page 55)



The bronze statue of the "Elk on the Trail" erected on Whitcomb's Summit of Florida Mountain by the Elks of Massachusetts in memory of the members who served in the World War

Report of the Grand Lodge Convention

(Continued from page 31)

munity Welfare of the Subordinate Lodge.

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that Section 134b be amended by adding thereto the following sentence:

Said Committee shall report on its work at the regular meeting in each month.

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that Section 142 be amended by striking therefrom the sentence:

The fee for such certificate shall be two dollars (\$2). Note: By this amendment members in good standing of suspended or dissolved lodges can obtain from the Grand Secretary a certificate of status without payment of any fee therefor.

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that Sections 143 and 143a be consolidated and rewritten so as to read as follows:

Section 143. Members of a suspended or dissolved Lodge who by reason of non-payment of dues were not in good standing or had been stricken from the rolls of said Lodge at the time of its suspension or dissolution may apply for membership in any Lodge in whose jurisdiction they may reside, and their applications shall be made in pursuance of the laws governing applications for affiliation, excepting that they shall not be required to make any payments of unpaid dues. Said applications shall be accompanied by a certificate of status similar to the certificate provided for in Section 142, for which certificate they shall pay to the Grand Secretary the sum of five (\$5) dollars. Note: This relates to delinquent members and members dropped from the rolls at the time their Lodge is dissolved or suspended.

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that the last sentence of Section 199 be amended by adding at the beginning thereof the following words: "Upon the payment of Grand Lodge dues," so that said sentence, when amended, will read as follows:

Upon the payment of Grand Lodge dues, life membership cards shall be issued annually to life members in the same manner and color as membership cards for the same year.

Chairman Sullivan concluded his report by submitting to the Convention five resolutions which had been referred to the Judiciary Committee, and in connection with each of which the Committee's position was stated. Upon unanimous vote the Convention agreed to follow the Committee's recommendation with respect to each of these five resolutions, which follow:

Your Committee on Judiciary having duly considered the resolution of San Diego, Calif., Lodge No. 168 that Sec. 154, G.L.S. be so amended as to require that the black or negative ballots in the ballot box of each Subordinate Lodge be of a distinctly different geometrical form from that of the white or positive ballots, recommend that the same be not adopted.

Your Committee on Judiciary having carefully considered the resolution of Lawrence, Mass., Lodge No. 65, that the provisions of Sec. 172 of G.L.S. be so amended as to establish a minimum fee of \$100 for life membership, recommend that the same be not adopted.

Your Committee on Judiciary having carefully considered the amendment to Section 190 G.L.S. recommended by Long View, Washington, Lodge, No. 1514, whereby a transfer dimit would be given to any member applying therefor whose dues were paid in full for the period ending March 31 or September 30 next succeeding the date of such application, and herewith recommend that the same be not adopted.

Your Committee on Judiciary have carefully considered the resolutions recommended by Walter E. Schrage, Past Exalted Ruler of Whiting, Indiana, No. 1273, to amend Section 4, Article 3 of the Constitution, so as to require that the representative of a Subordinate Lodge be elected from the Past Exalted Rulers and other Grand Lodge members in good standing of the Lodge or the retiring Exalted Ruler of the Lodge, and so as to fix a different

schedule of compensation from that already established by the statutes of the Order, and do now recommend to this Convention that the same be not adopted.

Your Committee on Judiciary having considered the recommendation of John F. Burke, District Deputy of Massachusetts South East, that the suggested forms of complaints contained in the volume of Compiled Opinions of the Grand Forum be published in the Appendix of the Constitution and Statutes, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Be it resolved by the Grand Lodge of the B.P.O. Elks of the United States of America, that the Grand Secretary be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed in all subsequent editions of the published Constitution and Statutes of the Order to include in the Appendix thereof the suggested forms of complaints now published in the Compiled Opinions rendered by the Grand Forum.

Grand Exalted Ruler-Elect Walter F. Meier was then recognized. He made a motion to the effect that the Grand Exalted Ruler send the following telegram to President Roosevelt, which was unanimously carried: This message read as follows:

"The Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the United States of America, in annual convention assembled, sends you sincere and fraternal greetings and regards, wishes you complete and speedy success in your efforts to restore national prosperity, and tenders to you the hearty support and co-operation of six hundred thousand Elks, all of whom are American citizens. We are proud that a loyal Elk is at the head of this great Nation to which each Elk gives patriotic and undivided allegiance."

Fourth Business Session of the Grand Lodge

The fourth and final Grand Lodge business session was convened shortly after 10:00 A.M., on Thursday, July 20th, Grand Chaplain John Dysart delivering the invocation. Past Grand Exalted Ruler Charles H. Grakelow, of Philadelphia, Pa., Lodge, No. 2, who had been delayed due to personal matters, was welcomed to the dais and introduced most cordially by Grand Exalted Ruler Thompson.

E. Mark Sullivan, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, then took up the three proposed statutory changes held over from the previous session. He explained that the proposed amendments to Sections 48 and 48 (b) of the Grand Lodge Statutes had been revised since the preceding day's meeting in order to comply with the wishes of the Convention, and submitted this proposal as follows:

Your Committee recommends the adoption of the following amendments to Section 48 of the Grand Lodge Statutes:

Amend the fourth paragraph thereof by striking out the words "when in session" and substituting in lieu thereof the words "at a regular or special session"; and by striking out the words "between October 1 and" and substituting therefor the word "before."

Strike out paragraph 6 and substitute in lieu thereof the following paragraph:

He shall be paid by the Grand Lodge the actual necessary transportation and subsistence expenses incurred by him in instituting a new Lodge. A District Deputy in the continental United States, who has fully complied with the provisions of this Section, shall be allowed for attending the Sessions of the Grand Lodge the actual necessary transportation paid, and, in addition thereto, Ten Dollars for each day necessary engaged in traveling and Fifteen Dollars for each day actually spent in attendance. A District Deputy serving in territory outside the continental United States may be allowed such portion of his traveling expenses as shall be fixed by the Board of Grand

Trustees. A District Deputy or a Special Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler shall receive the actual necessary traveling and subsistence expenses incurred by him in performing special services and in attending special meetings, when directed by the Grand Exalted Ruler. The actual necessary transportation expenses of the District Deputy, in making official visits to Subordinate Lodges in his District, not exceeding Four Cents for each mile necessarily traveled in making such visits, shall be paid by the Grand Lodge. If the conditions existing in the Lodge require additional visits, the Grand Exalted Ruler may order such visits made and require the actual necessary traveling expenses of the District Deputy incurred by reason of such additional visits to be paid by such Lodge.

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that Section 48b be amended, by striking therefrom the first sentence thereof.

Upon unanimous vote this proposed change was then adopted.

Chairman Sullivan then submitted his Committee's proposed revision to Section 172 of the Grand Lodge Statutes, which, after considerable discussion, was defeated by a vote of 285 to 245. This proposed revision follows:

Your Committee on Judiciary recommends that Section 172, G.L.S. be amended by inserting, after the second sentence thereof, the following:

The nomination of a member for election to honorary life membership shall be made in writing, which shall set forth in detail the meritorious services upon which such nomination is based. The nomination shall be presented at a regular session of the Lodge and shall lie over for action at the next regular session. The election of a member to honorary life membership shall not become effective unless and until it shall be approved by the Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary.

Chairman Sullivan's proposed revision of Section 180 of the Grand Lodge Statutes was then offered in its revised form and adopted by unanimous vote of the Convention. This revision follows:

Section 180. An unaffiliated member whose name has been stricken from the roll of membership of his Lodge for non-payment of dues, may, on his application, be reinstated as a member in good standing in such Lodge only after a secret ballot is taken which results in the applicant receiving fewer than six black balls.

Before reinstatement, the applicant shall pay to the Lodge such amount as may be fixed by the By-laws of such Lodge, which shall not exceed the amount of one year's dues, and in addition thereto, the proportionate share of the current dues, pro rated in the same manner as the dues of a new member.

Judge Thompson then recognized John K. Tener, Chairman of the National Memorial and Publication Commission, who explained that rather than increasing the per capita tax, which ordinarily would be necessary due to the adoption of the statutory change in Section 48, whereby the visitation expenses of District Deputies will continue to be paid by the Grand Lodge, the Memorial and Publication Committee had decided to defray this Grand Lodge expense by means of a contribution from THE ELKS MAGAZINE fund.

Grand Exalted Ruler Thompson then called upon William T. Phillips of New York, N. Y., Lodge No. 1, Chairman of the State Associations Committee, for his report.

Extracts from Mr. Phillips' report which was unanimously approved, follow:

"In the interests of economy your Committee kept well within the limits of its appropriation, expending less than \$50 during the year. It was, how-

ever, represented by the Chairman at the meetings of the Associations of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

"At the direction of the Grand Exalted Ruler, an effort was made to align meetings of various State Associations in a sequence of dates which would permit the Grand Exalted Ruler to attend the greatest possible number. If meetings in the various sections of the country could be arranged on consecutive dates, a circuit might be formed which would enable the Grand Exalted Ruler, or his designated representative, to attend with a minimum amount of expense and physical effort.

"On Monday, July 17th, a meeting of the State Association officers attending this Grand Lodge session was held; twenty-two Associations were represented. This meeting was called by our Committee at the suggestion of the Grand Exalted Ruler and was successful in bringing about very valuable discussion of State Association affairs. The meeting also resolved to call a similar conference at the next Grand Lodge convention and the indications are that it will become an annual event."

David Sholtz, Governor of Florida and Chairman of the Ritualistic Committee, then submitted his report, which covered both the ritualistic work of the Order at large during the year and the outcome of the National Ritualistic contest which had been held the previous day. Extracts from this interesting report, which was enthusiastically received and placed on file, follow:

"It is apparent that through the cooperation of District Deputies and the officers of the various State Associations, ritualistic contests have been held in a great number of States and reports from all sources indicate that there has been a general improvement in ritualistic work. Naturally, increased attendance at lodge meetings has resulted.

"There were five contestants in the National Ritualistic contest this year. It is a pleasure to announce that Newton, Mass., Lodge No. 1327, with a percentage of 99.39 won the first prize, being the \$1,000 silver cup to be held for the period of one year, and \$150 in cash; the second place was won by Kewanee, Ill., Lodge No. 724, with a percentage of 98.84, the prize being \$100 in cash, and third place goes to Warrensburg, Mo., Lodge No. 673, which had the score of 97.71, with a cash prize of \$50.

"The following Lodges merit honorable mention for their competition in this contest:

Sheboygan, Wis., No. 299
Newcomerstown, Ohio, No. 1555
Union City, Ind., No. 1534, was unable to qualify.

The judges who served for the contest were: W. A. James, Galveston, Texas, Lodge No. 126, former Ritualistic Committee-man, and Richard F. Flood, Jr., District Deputy, Bayonne, N. J., No. 434.

The checkers were: Coleman Karesh, Columbia, S. C., No. 1190; Caspian Hale, District Deputy, New Smyrna, Florida, No. 1557; George W. Hummel, Eustis, Fla., No. 1578; Alternate Judge, O. L. Hayden, Alva, Okla., No. 1184; Alternate Checker, Harold Colee, St. Augustine, Fla., No. 829.

"To these gentlemen, the Committee wishes to express its sincere thanks and appreciation, for their duties were exacting and arduous.

"The Grand Lodge Ritualistic Committee wishes to take this opportunity of expressing its deep appreciation to all those who participated in the contest this year. The Committee is exceedingly grateful to THE ELKS MAGAZINE for the publicity given to this contest, and also to the Elks National Convention Committee, which so graciously awarded the cash prizes for the winners. To Brother William F. Schad and the Milwaukee Committee is due every possible praise. Brother Schad worked incessantly to make the local contest a success, meeting our every requirement, no matter how exacting. To the Milwaukee Convention Committee, we give our sincere thanks for their cash prize contribution of \$300.

"The Committee respectfully recom-

mends, after due consideration, that the work of this Committee be consolidated with some other Committee, and carried on and that the National Ritualistic contests be continued as heretofore."

In connection with the final recommendation in Governor Sholtz's report, Judge Thompson announced that henceforth the activities of the Ritualistic Committee would be taken over by the State Association Committee.

Following the submission of his report Governor Sholtz called the members of Newton Lodge's ritualistic team to the dais, and after introducing them to the Convention, presented them with the magnificent silver cup emblematic of their victory, which is competed for every year. He also presented the prize money to the ritualistic teams from Newton, Kewanee, and Warrensburg Lodges.

Frank B. Baptist, of Phoenix, Ariz., Lodge No. 335, was then called upon for his final report as Chairman of the Credentials Committee, which showed a total attendance of 1,782—the largest Grand Lodge gathering since 1927. This report was also approved and ordered placed on file.

Past Grand Exalted Ruler John K. Tener then asked the Convention's permission for an appropriation of \$1,000 from the Board of Grand Trustees for the purpose of marking the grave of the late Past Grand Exalted Ruler George P. Cronk, of Omaha, Nebraska, Lodge, No. 39, who died in Franklin, Pennsylvania, in 1913. This request was granted by unanimous vote.

The final report of the Board of Grand Trustees was then submitted by A. Charles Stewart, Frostburg, Md., Lodge No. 470, the incoming Chairman, in the absence of Chairman and Past Grand Treasurer John K. Burch. This report showed estimated receipts of \$277,067.40 and estimated expenditures of \$276,833.75. The report was unanimously adopted.

Chairman Stewart then submitted a number of resolutions which are summarized below:

That the Grand Lodge assessment for the year 1933-34 on individual members be \$1.35—\$1.00 for the year's subscription to THE ELKS MAGAZINE, and 35c. to meet Grand Lodge expenses, including the maintenance of the Elks National Home.

That the officers of the Grand Lodge be authorized to provide out of the appropriation for "General Assistance" a contingent fund of \$1,000 for the use of the Grand Exalted Ruler, so that "General Assistance" donations may be made without loss of time.

The same provision and the same amount for the Elks National Foundation Trustees, so that its Chairman may function without loss of time.

The same provision from the Emergency Charity Fund, in the amount of \$2,500 for the use of the Grand Exalted Ruler, so that in the event of emergencies donations may be made from this fund by him without delay.

A resolution permitting the Grand Trustees to borrow money for the purposes of the Grand Lodge, should it become necessary to do so.

A resolution permitting the Grand Exalted Ruler, with the approval of the Board of Grand Trustees, to enter into any agreement which they might deem for the best interests of the Order in connection with the funds now on deposit in the Chicago Bank of Commerce, in the event of its reorganization or reopening.

A resolution directing the Grand Exalted Ruler to appoint a Special Committee of three whose duty it shall be to purchase a suitably designed and constructed flagstaff and an American Flag, to be erected in Monticello, Virginia, and inscribed with a dedicatory plate, explaining that it is a gift from the Order of Elks to the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation for use in connection with the maintenance of Monticello as a National Patriotic Shrine. This resolution provided up to \$1,000 for this purpose.

A resolution authorizing the Board of Grand Trustees to issue charters to Hillside, N. J., Lodge No. 1591, and Red Lion, Pa., Lodge No. 1592.

A resolution authorizing the Board of Grand Trustees to issue duplicate charters to La Grange, Illinois, Lodge No. 1423, and Vallejo, California, Lodge No. 559, due

to the fact that their original charters had been destroyed.

A resolution requesting the ratification of the Board of Grand Trustees' action in revoking and taking away the charters of the following lodges:

Kansas City, Kansas Lodge No. 440
Poplar Bluff, Missouri, Lodge No. 589
Union City, Tennessee, Lodge No. 679
Bessemer, Alabama, Lodge No. 721
Crowley, Louisiana, Lodge No. 745
Belton, Texas, Lodge No. 1131
Sulphur Springs, Texas, Lodge No. 1227
Lexington, North Carolina, Lodge No. 1255
Neosho, Missouri, Lodge No. 1330
Henryetta, Oklahoma, Lodge No. 1339
Logan, West Virginia, Lodge No. 1391
Christopher, Illinois, Lodge No. 1396
Dodge City, Kansas, Lodge No. 1406
Niles, Ohio, Lodge No. 1411
Cape Girardeau, Missouri, Lodge No. 1464
Corbin, Kentucky, Lodge No. 1496
Rochelle, Illinois, Lodge No. 1501

In the same resolution it was announced that the following lodges had surrendered their charters:

Meridian, Mississippi, Lodge No. 515
Chickasha, Oklahoma, Lodge No. 755
Camden, Arkansas, Lodge No. 1140
Haskell, Texas, Lodge No. 1158
Vinita, Oklahoma, Lodge No. 1162
Union, South Carolina, Lodge No. 1321

A resolution requesting the ratification of the action of the Board of Grand Trustees in advocating changes in name in eight lodges as follows:

"Hellgate" No. 383 (Missoula, Mont.) to Missoula Lodge No. 383;
"Oro y Plata" No. 390 (Virginia City, Mont.) to Virginia City Lodge No. 390;
"Mississippi" No. 416 (Jackson, Miss.) to Jackson Lodge No. 416;
"Beartooth" No. 534 (Red Lodge, Mont.) to Red Lodge Lodge No. 534;
"Argenta" No. 1004 (North Little Rock, Ark.) to North Little Rock Lodge No. 1004;
"Daytona" No. 1141 (Daytona Beach, Fla.) to Daytona Beach Lodge No. 1141;
"Union Hill" No. 1357 (Union City, N. J.) to Union City Lodge No. 1357;
"S. Brownsville Lodge" No. 1344, (Brownsville, Pa.) to Brownsville Lodge No. 1344;

This resolution also referred to the Grand Exalted Ruler-Elect the matter of changing the names of "Naval" Lodge No. 353, "Tintic" Lodge No. 711, and "Panama Canal Zone" Lodge No. 1414.

A resolution providing for the following redistricting arrangements:

State of New Mexico, reduced from two to one district; State of Kansas, reduced from three to two districts—East and West—with eighteen lodges in the Eastern District and fourteen in the Western District; State of Missouri, reduced from three to two districts—with fifteen lodges in the Western District and fourteen in the Eastern District.

This resolution also called for referring the matter of reducing the number of districts in the States of Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Washington, to the Grand Exalted Ruler-Elect.

A resolution authorizing the Grand Trustees to present to their retiring Chairman and Approving Member of the Board, a testimonial of their esteem and appreciation of his long and loyal services to the Order.

After due consideration and some discussion in several instances, all of the foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Judge Thompson then recognized Exalted Ruler R. M. Anderson of Longview, Washington, Lodge No. 1514, who submitted a resolution to the effect that when the Grand Lodge convenes in Kansas City, Missouri, next year, the public exercises take place on Monday evening, July 15th, at 8.00 o'clock, with the first business session convening on Tuesday morning, July 16th, at 10.00 o'clock. This resolution was unanimously approved.

Grand Exalted Ruler Thompson then recognized Sam Stern of Fargo, North Dakota, Lodge No. 260, and a former member of the Good of the Order Committee of the Grand Lodge, who offered an appropriate resolution of thanks to His Excellency, Governor Albert G. Schmiedeman of Wisconsin; Honorable Daniel W. Hoan, Mayor of Milwaukee; to Milwaukee's other public officials and press; to Exalted Ruler Chauncey Yockey of Mil-

waukee, Lodge, No. 46; to Chairman Julius P. Heil, Chairman of the Lodge's Convention Committee and to the other officers and members of Milwaukee Lodge; to the members of the Milwaukee Lodge chorus and band, and to all of Milwaukee's citizens for their generous courtesy and attention, which contributed so greatly to the success and enjoyment of the 69th Reunion of the Grand Lodge. Needless to say, the resolution was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

Judge Thompson then invited Mr. Heil, to the dais. In a graceful address he wished the delegates goodbye and said how delighted he and all of his associates in Milwaukee had been to entertain such a fine and representative group of citizens.

Judge Thompson then surrendered the chair to Past Grand Exalted Ruler Bruce A. Campbell of East St. Louis, Ill., Lodge No. 664, who recognized Frank C. Winter of Monmouth, Ill., Lodge No. 397. Mr. Winter submitted a resolution of profound thanks to Grand Exalted Ruler Thompson for his splendid and untiring service to the Order throughout the past year. This resolution pointed out how loyally and unselfishly Judge Thompson had devoted himself to the Order day and night, and wished him every possible success in life. It also directed the Board of Grand Trustees to present him, on behalf of the Grand Lodge, with a suitable testimonial which would serve as a constant reminder of the appreciation and thanks of the Order for the wonderful service he had performed for it. This resolution was adopted with a rising and unanimous vote.

Judge Thompson was then called back to the dais for his final address. He said that he had tried to show his appreciation for the honor that had been conferred upon him in Birmingham last year by his deeds; that he had always done his best to temper the difficult work of administering justice with brotherly love, and concluded his sincere and impressive remarks with a plea for constant and untiring devotion to the best interests of the Order on the part of everyone present.

The formalities of installing the new Grand Lodge officers were then undertaken with Past Grand Exalted Ruler Campbell acting as Chairman, and Past Grand Exalted Ruler Frank L. Rain as Secretary. The Acting Secretary called the roll of the new officers and the Grand Esquire escorted them to the dais, where Mr. Campbell administered the oath of office.

As Mr. Campbell introduced each new officer, the Grand Esquire presented him with the jewel of his office. The new Grand Lodge officers then took their respective stations, Mr. Campbell declared them duly installed for the year 1933-34, and surrendered the gavel of authority to Grand Exalted Ruler Walter F. Meier.

In his closing remarks to the Grand Lodge Mr. Meier reiterated his most heartfelt appreciation for the many courtesies that Past Grand Exalted Ruler Thompson had shown him, referring to the former as a fine character and a splendid worker. He also spoke of his gratefulness to the members of the Grand Lodge for electing such a splendid group

of new officers to serve as his associates. "When you return to your respective homes today," Grand Exalted Ruler Meier continued, "the glamour of this great Convention will have worn off. You and I and all of us will have to remember that a year of hard and determined effort lies ahead. I know, however, that I can depend on you and on the Power that is higher than all of us, and that is the feeling that is going to carry me through."

The new Grand Exalted Ruler concluded his remarks by referring to the huge nationwide and simultaneous initiation of a National Class on Armistice Night, Saturday, November 11th. He again expressed the hope that this would prove to be the greatest initiation in the history of America. He closed his inspired address with the following apt quotation from Kipling, which he said, exemplifies perfectly the spirit of team work which he hoped most sincerely he could count upon having from every single member of the Grand Lodge:

"Now this is the law of the jungle, as old and as true as the sky;
And the wolf that shall keep it may prosper, but the wolf that shall break it must die.
As the creeper that girdles the tree trunk,
The law runneth forward and back;
For the strength of the pack is the wolf,
and the strength of the wolf is the pack."

After the impressive formalities of closing the Grand Lodge had been ably complied with by the new officers, Grand Chaplain Dysart gave his closing benediction, in which he bespoke the safe return to their homes of the assemblage.

The Razor

(Continued from page 11)

with brine the same as if it was warm butter. There's a razor, boy, a Susan Stone of a razor, the finest razor, if I do say it, that ever a man laid against his face sailin' out o' Gloucester."

Bob makes so much talk about his razor that half the crew right away want to try her. We ain't two days out afore all hands try her—all but the cook, who always lets his beard grow out to sea.

I try the razor, and it's cert'nly a grand piece of steel; and everybody aboard the vessel says the same. Some of the crew offer Bob two and three times what he paid for her, but he says no. He'd waited too long to get her, he says.

Our cook is the kind that sometimes we think we ought to heave him over the rail. "S'pose something was to happen to you, Bob," says the cook, "who'll you leave Susan to?"

"Meanin' if I'm lost?" says Bob. "Why then acourse she'll go to Ben here, my dorymate."

"S'posin' you an' Ben're both lost—go astray in the dory say—who gets her then?" says the cook.

"Why then," says Bob, "you can all draw lots for her, but we ain't goin' astray an' be lost, are we, Ben?"

I could've told him that no old trawler likes to say he ain't ever goin' astray and be lost. It's bad luck any time, but I don't tell him that.

We arrive on the fishin' grounds. We have good fishin' and wonderful weather for so late in the fall. After ten days o' fishin' the skipper says that give him one more day of that kind o' fishin' and he'll be swingin' the vessel off for Gloucester. And that's bad luck too, to be sayin' when you're leavin' for home afore you give the order to hoist in the dories and drive her for home.

Bob an' me put off in our dory, which is the one of the string. The vessel lays

down to loo'ard of the string. There's a threat o' fog, but a threat o' fog is so common on the Grand Banks that a crew would never get a vessel filled up if they paid over much attention to it.

Bob an' me, we set our traws, and by 'n' by we haul 'em. The fog rolls down an' we lose sight of dories and then of the vessel. Night comes with the fog still hangin' over us. Two days and two nights that fog hangs over us. A breeze comes along durin' the second night an' the stars shine through here and there, and the mornin' sun burns up what's left of the fog. We look for a sight of the vessel. There's no vessel, which don't surprise us, she havin' ten other dories to watch out for, an' no tellin' where the Grand Bank tides

will scatter dories in a three days' thick o' fog.

We lay where we are to give the vessel a chance to find us. All that day and into the night we lay there. It breezes up that night—a strong breeze easterly this time. There's a powerful tide runnin', and between the strain of wind and tide our anchor line parts and away goes the dory.

The sea makes. We rig a sea anchor of two tubs of traws and our traw buoy, lay the dory heel on to sea and let her ride it out, if so be she can ride it out.

She rides it out, the great little dory. For three days she rides out that easterly gale o' wind and high runnin' sea. By that time, driftin' afore wind an' sea an' tide, we can only guess where we are. My guess is that Cape Race in Newf'ndland is ninety or a hundred miles nor'westerly from us. Bob abides by my guess, so we heave our fish overboard, stow our gear in the stern of the dory and take to the oars.

Bein' astray in a dory with no food or drink for 'most a week—it leaves a man a bit weak. After two hours or so of the oars, we spell ourselves with a little rest. Bob don't say a word for a long time and I ask him what's on his mind, and he says: "They've no doubt set us down for lost and prob'ly drawin' lots aboard the vessel for Susan by this time, and I was wonderin' which of 'em got her."

It is the middle o' November an' with the breeze passin' an' the wind haulin' into the west the air is colder. We row pretty steady. All that day and all that night, we row to keep warm. When we stop for a spell of a rest we keep thrashin' our arms so we won't freeze. In the first light of mornin', Bob turns on his thwart to fix his eyes on the western horizon. By 'n' by he says, "It must be terrible hard on a lovin' woman, Ben, her man bein' lost young!"

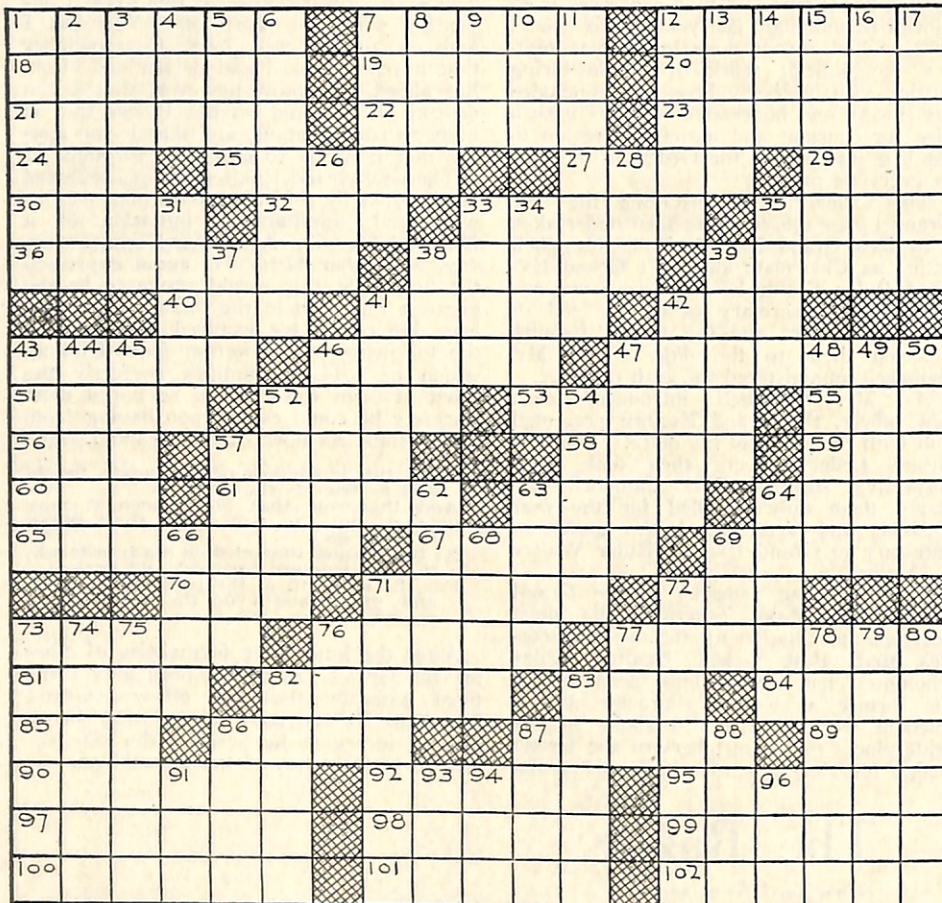
Fresh halibuters out o' Gloucester are
(Continued on page 42)



"Promise you
won't tell a
soul," says Ike

Cross-Word Puzzle

By Richard Hoadley Tingley



Across

- 1—A murderous class of robbers of India
7—Unit of weight
12—Inner wall of a defensive ditch
18—Deceive
19—Maxim
20—Machine for smoothing wood
21—A snapping beetle
22—A medicine
23—Rush
24—Cask
25—A catkin
27—Lodge
29—A success
30—Hoover's ambassador to France
32—Climbing herb
33—A heroic poem
35—Fit
36—In spite of
38—Surly
39—Robust
40—Mineralized rock
41—Milk farm
42—Mongrel dog
43—Ooze out
46—Lift
47—Vexes
51—Township unit of ancient Greece
52—Girdle
53—Vends

- 55—Game of cards
56—Decline
57—Sea in Asia
58—Herb mentioned in Odyssey
59—Because
60—Born
61—Shoe strings
63—Sixth Greek letter
64—Pith of a matter
65—A slight flesh cut
67—Plots
69—Pennies
70—Suit
71—Magnificent
72—Total
73—Long pointed weapon
76—Suspicious
77—Matured
81—Qualm
82—Notable performances
83—Prohibit
84—Smooth
85—Special skill
86—Little children
87—Silver coin of Serbia
89—Consumed
90—On the back
92—Cornered
95—Tainted
97—Puffed up
98—Protective embankment
99—To be the essential part
100—Repulses
101—Periods of time
102—Removed the seeds

Down

- 1—Ate according to rule
2—Refer
3—Makes a loud metallic noise
4—Three strikes
5—Concept
6—White ant
7—Prudent (Scot)
8—Entrance
9—Wharf loafer
10—Generation
11—Frighten
12—Vestment worn by high Jewish priests
13—Low quarter of a city
14—Elevator carriage
15—Part of the stamin of a plant
16—Depended upon
17—Tolerable
26—Abel's mother
28—Simpleton
31—Kind of lyric poem
33—The rainbow
34—Entices
35—Market
37—Wrath
38—Walk
39—A pert woman
41—A flat paving slab
42—Part of an ancient Greek temple
43—Delightful places to live
44—A three-masted

sailing vessel of Algeria

- 45—Brownish
46—Extend
47—Plans
48—Belonging to the elves
49—Perch
50—Varieties
52—Pair
54—Amend
57—Change
62—Kind of herring
63—Buffoon, in old comic plays
64—A twin
66—An Amalekite King (Bib.)
68—Striplings
69—Drinking vessel
71—Hideous
72—Genus of the mustard plant
73—One who wields a spade
74—A pledge of honor
75—To trap
76—Determined
77—Discharged
78—Approached
79—All there is
80—Conveyed
82—Embraces
83—Awaits
86—Chinese coin
87—Swift-footed animal
88—Old Norse lore
91—Female saint (Fr. abbrev.)
93—A river (Prov.)
94—Girl in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"
96—Definite article

(Continued from page 41)

supposed to be strong tough men, an' Bob and myself would measure full up to the average—but more than a week in a dory at that time o' year with nothin' to eat or drink—the mark of it was on Bob, an' maybe on me too, if I could see myself. Bob wasn't lookin' too good that mornin', an' I wasn't feelin' too good, an' if I was feelin' that way Bob must've been feelin' worse, because he was a young lad yet—no more than of age, and it was his first winter o' trawlin' he was facin'. It takes more than one season to toughen a man properly for the winter halibutin'. And here he was now talkin' of his wife.

"I know, Ben," says Bob soon again, "you think my wife is a foolish, jealous woman, but her folks, y' see, were all against her marryin' me, a poor man in what they called a dangerous occupation. She cut adrift from them to come to Gloucester with me. Let me fail her an' to who will she turn then? Let me be lost and what a long lonesome course she will be sailin' the rest of her life!"

"Let's get to the rowin'," I hurry to say to that. "It's a long road, boy, to the Newfndland shore." There wasn't over-much power behind our oars by then, but the rowin', or tryin' to row—it kept a man's mind off things that don't do him over much good to be thinkin' about.

The sun swings high and rolls low. Night comes. A long night. A long, long night. And cold. Terrible cold. Signs of the sun at last come shootin' above the horizon.

Bob leans on his oars. The top rim of the sun edges above the sea. Bob looks at it. "The sun rises in the east, don't he, Ben?" he says.

"A bit south of east this time o' year," I answers. "Why, boy?" I'm worryin' about him by now. "Why do you ask, Bob?"

"South of east, Ben? An' Gloucester lies where away from here, Ben?"

"Why, westerly, fair westerly—so!" I point my arm to the west'ard.

"So?" He turned on his thwart to face westerly. "West'ard!" he says, almost to himself. "West'ard and home!"

He sits so for maybe a full two minutes. He bends forward excited like, as if he's seein' somethin'. I look, hopin' it's a sail, somebody to maybe pick us up.

"What's it you see?" I ask when I see no sail myself.

"Gloucester, Ben. Maybe I'm goin' light headed but I see Gloucester plain as could be ridin' the clouds above the westerly horizon."

IT WAS the sure sign he was gettin' light headed—seein' a mirage of Gloucester that was all o' six hundred miles to the west'ard. When they get that way the end ain't far away; and I begin to wish then that I hadn't been so free with my tongue to his wife afore I left home—or more free in another way. I ought to explained to her—about Susan. I see it then because I wasn't too sure how much longer I'd last myself. Let Bob go and me go then and she will live all her life and die maybe thinkin' evil of him—so I said to myself. For want of anything better to say, I told him to turn around. "Turn this way and have a good look at the risin' sun, boy. It'll cheer you up."

He turns around. I don't turn around myself—I keep facin' him—so's to watch him. He looks past me to see the sun; and right away he's bendin' for'ard like he's seein' somethin' again. "Ben," he says, "d'y' know what I see now? It's wonderful!"

"What is it you see, boy?"

"D'y' remember our last mornin' home

(Continued on page 44)

After you have done the puzzle, check your answers with the solution on page 52

50% of the cars that finished Indianapolis race were

Studebaker powered!



Fastest 500 miles in Speedway history
a sweeping Studebaker triumph!

Only 14 out of 42 entries finished . . .
7 had Studebaker engines . . . 5 of
them were 85% stock Studebakers!

NOTHING like it ever happened before on the historic Indianapolis Speedway. Studebaker gave an exhibition of speed and stamina on Memorial Day that 100,000 spectators will never forget.

Forty-two of America's greatest racing cars started the gruelling 500-mile race. But only 14 of them were able to finish. And 7 of the first 12 places went to cars with Studebaker engines! A five-car team of 85% stock Studebakers—entered by the Studebaker factory—went through the entire race without a single repair.

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bakers that competed as a team. They were built in the Studebaker factory in the same way that the Studebaker you buy is built. They were stock cars except for certain slight modifications to conform with racing requirements.

You'll never give any car the test these Studebakers got at Indianapolis. But what a satisfaction it is to know that every Studebaker is able to stand up that well.

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\$840
and up, at the factory

BUILDER OF CHAMPIONS . . . PIONEER OF FREE WHEELING

(Continued from page 42)

and me watchin' you cuttin' out pictures for your little Bennie? Remember your cuttin' out one picture of a white ship and you pastin' it across the picture of an orange, sayin', 'There, Bennie, is a picture I've seen scores o' times at sea—a white ship, a silver ship sailin' across the golden sun of a fine mornin' out to sea.' Remember that, Ben? And to myself I said then: 'What a wonderful feelin' it must be for a man to be holdin' his own son on his own knee an' makin' him happy like that.' D'y' remember that mornin', Ben?"

"Acourse," I say. "But how does that prove you're light-headed?"

"Well, a while ago I saw Gloucester—that I oughta know lies a long road to the westward—saw her ridin' the westerly clouds—and now on the easterly horizon I can see your little Bennie's silver ship steamin' across the face of a golden sun in the dawn of a fine mornin' out to sea."

"I know you're gone now, boy," I think, but I turn and look to humor him. Keepin' half an eye on him so he won't jump overboard, as men have been known to do when they get that way. I turn my head to look at the sun, and when I do, I close my eyes, and shake my head sayin' to myself: "Steady, Ben, steady!" I look again, and I say to myself again: "Stea-a-dy, Ben, stea-a-dy. You've been thirty years trawlin' on the offshore banks—don't you go light headed too!" What made me say that was a picture of a white ship steamin' across the sun.

I rub the salt spray of the night from my eyes and I have another look. The white ship is still there, but now she's sliding away from the sun. I keep my eye on her. She keeps movin'. I know her then for a real ship, and I off with my oil jacket and hoist it on the blade of an oar and stand on a thwart and wave it.

THE white ship is westerly bound, and we have only to wait till she sees us, which she does. She draws near, heaves to abreast of us, and Bob and me paddle the dory alongside here. We take the pilot's ladder they lower to us, an' climb up the high side of her, bein' just able to make it without fallin' back into the sea.

An officer—he's the ship's doctor—asks us how long we been astray in the dory, and I tell him I ain't too sure, but long enough—eight or nine or ten days.

"My God!" he says; and rushes us below deck where he feeds us a bowl of soup with a spoon. By 'n' by he allows us men's vittles, and turns us into a couple o' bunks. We sleep maybe twenty hours on end, an' when we wake up it's mornin' again, an' we're both of us feelin' fine. The doctor gets us another meal, and brings us to the ship's barber for a shave.

"A good blade, eh?" says the barber to Bob when he's done shavin'.

"I'd call it a great blade," says Bob, "if I'd never known Susan."

The barber looks at the doctor who taps his head, and says: "Ten days without food or drink—it's bound to leave its mark!"

I say nothin' to that. I don't care how crazy they think we are, so long's they get

word home that we've been picked up. I ask the doctor about it and he says, "Have no worry on that score. I have been writing an account of your horrible experience in the dory!"

"What horrible experience?" I says.

"Ss-h!" he says. "I have imagination enough to understand what you two went through in that little boat. I'm going to have it radioed so the newspapers will get it."

The steamer is bound to Boston; and noontime next day we're landed there. We



Impossible Conversations

Barber—"Let me know if this tonic works, will ya?"

board the first train we can ketch for Gloucester, and not havin' any money for our tickets I explain to the conductor that we'd just come off a steamer after bein' picked up astray in a dory.

"Oh!" he says, "you're the two missing men from that Gloucester schooner? What a terrible experience you two musta had."

"Terrible experience? Who said that?"

"It's in all the morning papers," he said. "Which one o' you went out o' your head?" He looks an' nods towards Bob. "Him was it? No wonder—ten days in that little dory with nothin' to eat or drink, exposed to the hot sun by day and the cold winds by night, buffetin' terrible seas and—and—it musta been awful."

Bob, who's come around in fine shape since our eats and drinks and three nights' o' sleep on the steamer, now speaks up, sayin': "The wimmen folks will read that, Ben, and they'll be worryin' about us—don't y' think?"

I've been worryin' some myself about what Bob's wife might be thinkin'. I've been worryin' how she will greet him after that message from Ike Warner about Susan an' the hard things I said to her afore I left the house to go to sea. She acted that mornin' like she wouldn't be easy to change over. I imagined her givin' Bob a cold greetin', maybe not be there to greet him at all, when he came home. Even a long married tough old trawler

like myself would get a shock if I come home after bein' a long time astray in a dory and find no home glad to see me. A man might as well stay astray as have that happen him. To have it happen to a warm hearted an' trustin' soul like Bob—it would be a cruelty. I could acourse tell Bob about how his wife took on about Susan, an' I could repeat what I said to her that mornin', but that might make him think somethin' less of her, an' I couldn't have that happen beneath her jealous ways. I could see she had love for him. "And after all, Ben," as my wife says to me one time—"it's better for Bob that she's jealous than not carin' one way or the other what he does."

I'm thinking it all over tryin' to plan what to do when the train pulls into Gloucester. We get off the train an' Bob is for hurryin' home when I say: "Will you do somethin' special for me?" And he says: "Acourse I will, Ben. What is it?"

"Don't go up to the house right away."

"No? But why, Ben, why?"

"I asked you would you do me a favor. You said you would. All right. When we reach our street I'm askin' you to stop off at the grocery store on the corner, and wait there till I pass the word for you to come into the house."

"But, Ben, after what we've been through ought we to—"

"I asked you as one dory mate to another would you do me a special favor, an' you said you would. Did you mean it or what?"

"All right, Ben, but don't delay passin' the word to me."

Bob stops off in the grocery store and I go on up the street to the house. The door is open. My wife is at

the ironin' board an' little Bennie is playin' on the floor. I pick him up, and I give my wife a hug, sayin': "Well, here I am back home again after bein' astray once more."

"And thank God for it," says my wife. "Where's Bob?"

"Yes, where is Bob?" says a voice that I don't recognize till I turn an' see Bob's wife standin' in the door. She has the look an' voice of a child that's been cruelly beaten. "Where is Bob, Mr. Proctor?"

"I'll tell you where Bob is," I answer, "after you listen to what I have to say about Susan."

"I don't want to hear about Susan," she answers. "I only want to see Bob. Don't torture me any longer. I want to see him, to look after him if he isn't himself—"

"Bob is himself," I butt in. "There's nothin' the matter with him."

"Nothing, Mr. Proctor? He isn't out of his head? Where is he? I want to go to him, to tell him that whatever I said to you about him that morning, he must not think I didn't love him any more."

"He knows nothin' of what you said to me that mornin'."

"You never told him?"

"Not me. Why should I?"

"Not even in all those days you were both astray in the dory?"

"Not me."

"Not even when you thought you were going to be lost?"

"We never thought we were goin' to be lost. We knew the odds were against us acourse, but hell, girl, fresh halibuters

don't lie down in the bottom of a dory and die because the outlook ain't what it might be."

"And you never told him?" She gives me a smile and it was like the heave of a vessel rollin' the deck wash through her scuppers, the way that smile o' hers chased the gloom from her face. She smiles at me again, sayin': "You're a darling, Mr. Proctor!"

"No darling me, girl—just a dory mate."

"You're a darling I say. And now where is Bob?"

"Well," I say to that, "seem' like it's goin' to be safe for him to come home now. he's waitin' down at the corner grocery till—"

She's already wingin' out the door and down the street like a young gull afore a quarterin' wind.

"She acts like a different girl," I say to the wife.

"She is different. She suffered, make no mistake about that, Ben. And I'm sufferin' right now—from curiosity. Who is Susan?"

I tell her about Susan; and she's disgusted.

"Such a fuss over such a trifle," she says.

"A trifle! A good razor! A razor that—"

"Shh!" says my wife. "Shh,—they're coming back!"

Bob and his wife walk in, smilin' and holdin' hands. In his free hand Bob holds up a razor. "You know her, Ben?"

"Not Susan!" I says.

"Susan!" says Bob. "Who d' y' suppose won her in the drawin'? Who but the cook? I heard down to the corner he drew it, an' how his sails back-filled when I just stepped in to his house and took her from him!"

I look at Bob's wife, sayin': "Now you know who Susan is?"

She smiles, sayin': "I knew that before, Mr. Proctor."

Which throws me into the wind. "You knew? Who told you?"

"Who told me? I'm not a fresh halibuter, Mr. Proctor, but I'm a fresh halibuter's wife. Do I look like the kind of a wife that will lie down in the bottom of the dory and die because the outlook isn't what it might be? The day you and Bob left home I went down to Ike Warner's to find out for myself who Susan was."

To which I said: "I ought to guessed it. And now what?"

"Now what? Well I've learned my lesson, Mr. Proctor, if that's what you want to hear. I'm cured, Mrs. Proctor." She smiles at Bob, sayin': "I'm cured forever."

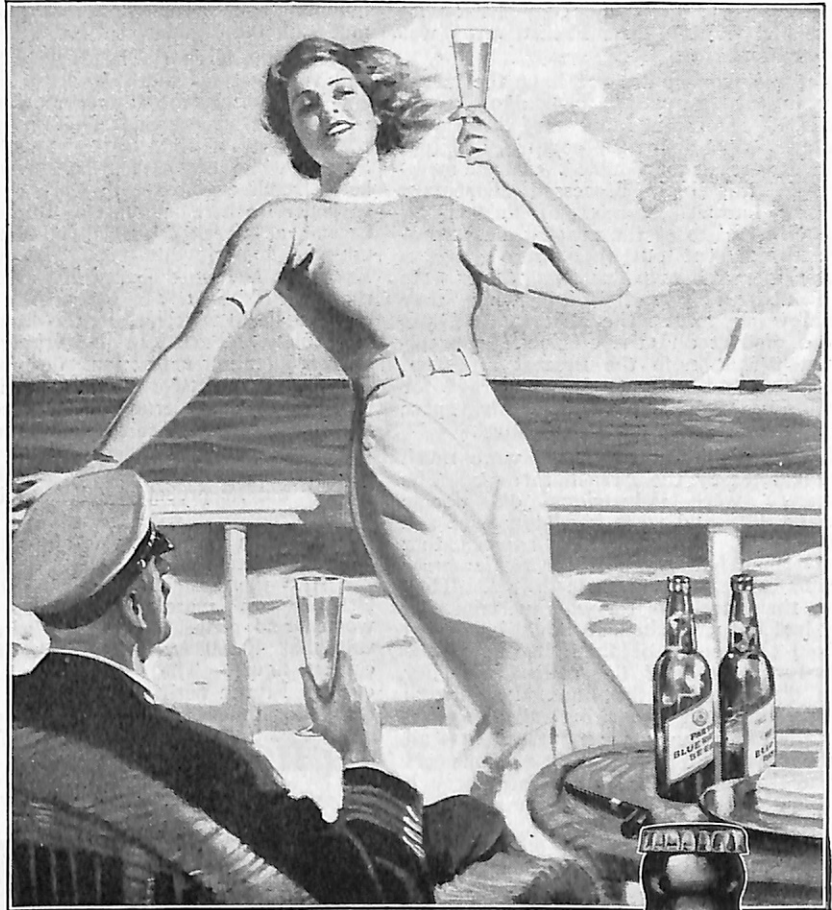
The March of the Spies

(Continued from page 8)

recruited for the mission of hiring themselves out in the cities as chamber maids, hotel and house servants. They were not required to be as dissolute as the garrison girls. Some of the house servants, indeed, were sober, middle aged women. As the position and not the pay was the goal, the applicants for work asked low wages and were favored by thrifty employers. Small salaried government employees found that they were able to get better household service at less cost. The homes of higher officials, too, began to be staffed with these spies.

The numbers in these women categories presently were doubled, then tripled and still further increased. The garrison girls stripped their paramours of all the news of depot supplies, regimental and post strength, and secured abundant data about reserves, fortifications, artillery and muni-

(Continued on page 46)



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The Beer of Quality

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(Continued from page 45)

tions and the extent of their manufacture. They took vacations and came back with more girl friends. The French army was systematically debased.

Yet the women did not have the larger part in the insinuating campaign. Farm hands, of the initial number of 2,000 were scattered throughout the country, and that force also was soon doubled. All the members of this body possessed elementary military knowledge, most of them being young reservists of the peasant class. Before being sent out they were given a course in rough map drafting. They were to plot the neighborhoods in which they found work, to list the important persons in the district and the officials in the adjacent towns, note the nearest industrial key-spots, and even to locate forage for cavalry horses and appraise billeting space for the soldier horde of the future.

The German field workers were much sought after by the French farmers. The strangers were industrious, did double average duty and were good tempered and self-effacing. It became a byword that the German harvesters of the two summer seasons were great nature lovers. They spent their holidays on walking trips. If they had been watched, it would have been noticed that some of them had a preference for lanes near the railroads. They were diagramming the lines, the culverts and bridges, and marking advantageous sites for explosions. In countless ways all of them were preparing to be the pioneers to lead the German invaders—each through his own district. The German boys had lots of relatives. An uncle or a cousin, apt to be a traveling salesman, would come by to see how Hans or Ulric was getting on. Naturally he took a home-bound letter away with him. In a Berlin office the aggregation of facts was assimilated and tabulated.

SWARMS of men spies were also sent to the French cities, one collection to the underworld to collaborate with an added woman group, and an altogether different and superior corps to penetrate into business and finance. Paris houses discovered that they could hire unusually intelligent clerks and secretaries at wages slightly under the prevailing rate. The newcomers, for the most part, did not conceal their German nationality. They said that they were sent by their families to learn the keener and more saving business methods of the French. That was good excuse for going to the great houses and the banks. Paris was particularly flattered by the influx and took it as a sign that Napoleon III was making the city a mightier capital of the world than ever it had been in its glorious past.

Many of the secretaries and energetic young business students were university graduates. They were educated also in ways that would have amazed their employers. They could forge signatures and letters and take wax impressions of keys and keyholes. They were high-class burglars. In a year's time they had ransacked France of all its business, financial and state secrets. The amount of indemnity that a defeated France could pay was known to Berlin, and also where the wealth lay.

Nor was intermediate business neglected. There was an increase or a change of ownership in small shops, chiefly those of dealers in books, optical goods and provision staples. The shop keepers were convenient fixed posts to which agents could come with their reports and as shoppers attract no attention. The proprietors were the captains of their areas. Over them were territorial chiefs who for the

most part were not in France but in countries just across the border, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. Travelers were their link with the captains.

Above the territorial heads were Stieber and two personal aides, by name Zenicki and Kaltenbach, the former moving leisurely about France and the Continent in the rôle of a rich and pleasure-loving Swede, while the latter was supposed to be a Dutch engineer with work contracts to supervise here and there. Stieber had become a "Greek capitalist" on the lookout for good investments. The wealthy Levantine had no difficulty in establishing the new identity. He entertained graciously and was welcomed by the cosmopolitan society of Paris. In his working hours he corrupted not a few journalists and directed his underworld regiment in the planting of the germs of violence and anarchy which were to ripen fitly into the terrorism of the Paris Commune. That climax hardly could have been foreseen by Stieber but he probably did not mind its coming.

In his own person he was often in Berlin, superintending his statistical factory. By 1870 the estimate of his minions in France was more than 30,000 men, women and girls. He boasted after the war that 40,000 would be closer to the correct figure. The marching spies had combed France until they knew the country better than the natives, and had sent home to Berlin more war-useful informa-



tion than the French army staff itself possessed.

The French breast was bared to Germany from the moment Bismarck forced the war on the ornate French Emperor.

When the Prussian army at last entered Paris, Stieber was able to attend to such a minor machine detail as that of providing the army commanders with the addresses where the officers could be housed, each in the luxury ratio of his rank. There were some complaints—several of the billeted houses had been destroyed during the siege. Stieber had substitute quarters on a supplementary list. In large military affairs as well as small he was equally a power. At a victory feast the army was toasted as the winner of the war and Bismarck extended his right hand to Von Moltke. After he had drunk the toast, Stieber turned sulkily away from the table.

Bismarck walked placatingly to his side, offered a hand to him and called for a round to the secret service. The observant officers noted that Bismarck had given his left hand instead of his right and were satisfied. Stieber either did not detect the lesser degree of recognition or was too wise to betray any feeling. Mollified and outwardly happy, he returned to the table.

Rotund, wealthy and taking his fill of pleasure he was a figure in Berlin life until his death in 1882.

In the years of Imperial growth, the German General Staff of the Army contrived that the independent secret service should disappear and be replaced with a branch of the staff. While no wars were in the offing the service was casually rather than purposely starved.

THE department was given a new birth in 1913, when Colonel W. Nicolai was made Director of Military Intelligence of the German War Office. He has stated that he found that only \$22,500 annually was then at his disposal. He sought and got more. Any admission that he plastered France with spies will not be found, but the French raids which swept up German resident spies by the hundreds in the early days of the World War supply the knowledge that the effort was made. Much damage had been done but the campaign had neither the brilliance nor the thoroughness of the Stieber days.

While the onset of war took the French again by surprise—chiefly because an inefficient Government paid no attention to the explicit warnings of its ambassador at Berlin—the police system of counter espionage had been ably devised to keep international spies dodging in peace time. France had adopted the practice of keeping an eye on visitors. They could not stay long without getting their names and records on the police lists. Legitimate travelers never were made aware of the quiet observation. Only the suspects who got the hints to take the first train across the border had an expert idea of the vigilance. A march of spies on the scale of Stieber's army would have been speedily detected and thwarted. Colonel Nicolai made more

use of old residents than he did of recruits, and most of the former who did not flee in the first week of August, 1914, were hunted down before the month was out.

Germany got many spies into France during the war, but it never was able to establish an enduring spy-machine. When it thought it had one built, the French inevitably smashed it.

The permanent German spies in England were wholly out of luck. If the French snared spies craftily, the British paralyzed them. In their dogged and outwardly placid way, the British have come as near as any nation to perfecting the collection of facts advantageous to their own protection. Whether Germany, by height of guile or energy, could have rolled a wave of spies into England in the year and a half just before the war never will be known. Expecting to conquer France by quick movement of its armies through Belgium, Germany did not believe that Great Britain would throw itself into the conflict. The routine German spies who had been long in England were not reinforced.

There were twenty-two of these agents and a twenty-third to whom they handed their reports. The whereabouts of all were known to British Intelligence officers. Karl Gustav Ernst, the keeper of a little notion shop, was the twenty-third man, the "letter-box." He received instructions in packets for distribution to the spies and relayed their reports in the same fashion. The line of communication had been long tapped by the British but care had been taken not to interrupt it, not only because there was no imminent threat of war, but also because the reports gave insight into the personnel and habits of the Berlin office. If war came some day that knowledge was priceless.

The war did come. The twenty-three German spies were arrested in a single day, August 5, 1914. They stayed in prison to the end of the war. The Germans tried often to break the British cordon and establish new spy posts. England was not spy-proof during the next four years, but it was nearly so to directly German-sent agents, their usual career being a journey from an entrance port to the Tower of London and death there in front of a stone wall.

It was Belgium that bore the advance brunt of German spies as it did of German invasion, the Stieber model followed in miniature. Much of the minute preparation, however, was more a matter of form than of necessity. The German General Staff already had most of the military facts about Belgium, an accretion of years kept carefully up to date by army rather than civilian spies.

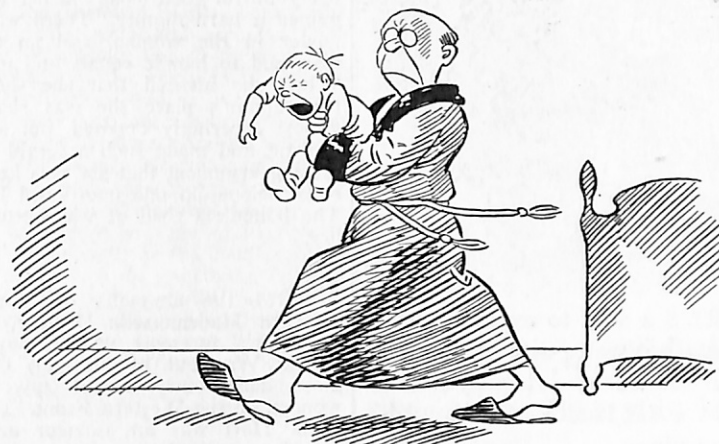
Among the ablest in this military employment was Captain von Wynanky, a young officer of cavalry who had gotten himself involved in debt and romance and asked for transfer to spy service because of its larger pay. His reports came to be held in highest esteem by his superiors. He was an artist of considerable talent. If anyone approached while he was making a military map he could shuffle the sketch among his drawing papers, place on his easel the groundwork of a painting and allow the visitor to watch it take form under his brush. He was accompanied on his sketching tours by a girl, Ann Marie Lesser, who amused herself with water colors and added to the illusion that they were a nomad artist pair.

Ann Marie was also the cause of the captain's troubles, though there is no sign that he took that view. He had met her in Berlin when she was sixteen years old and they had fallen recklessly in love. She had a pale beauty and was slender and oval faced—a cold type. Rather un-German most men of her acquaintance thought her. Not so Captain von Wynanky, who would have married her if his family had consented. He asked her to share his life anyway and she did so willingly. The serious way in which he took his attachment was socially detrimental to the captain and if he had not asked for transfer from his regiment he might have been forced from the army. He made his choice and seemed content with it.

WHEN Colonel Nicolai took command of the Military Intelligence branch, the captain continued to win approval. That his best work was the training of Ann Marie no one realized, least of all the girl herself. All she desired was to remain with her lover, sharing his toil and his dangers. Once a martinet tried to separate them. Ann Marie had a nervous breakdown and the captain lost his effectiveness. The partnership was permitted again. An assignment finally took the pair into France in the vicinity of Sedan. There for once they were suspected and were obliged to flee for

(Continued on page 48)

"WHEN A FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND"



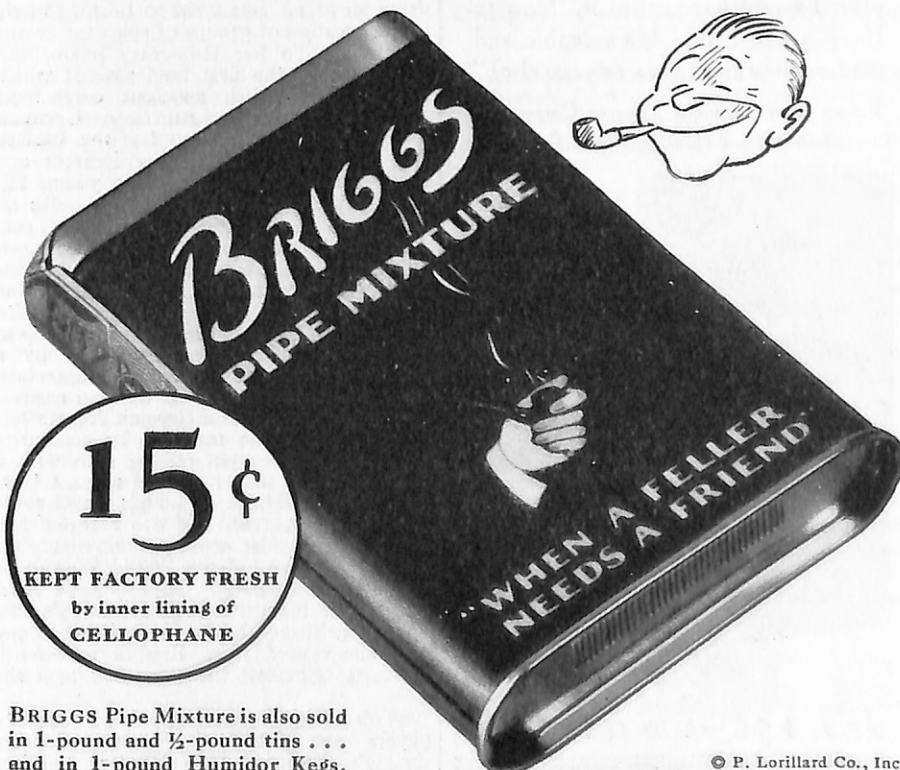
... call on good old Briggs!

Remember how those lovable Briggs cartoons used to smile away your cares and worries? Now there's the same kind of genial sunshine and comfort for you... in BRIGGS Pipe Mixture.

Named in honor of Clare Briggs, this new pipe tobacco is as kindly

and gentle as its namesake! Mel-
lowed in the wood for years...
there's not a bite in a barrel of it!

You've paid twice as much for tobacco not nearly so good. But BRIGGS would much rather talk in your pipe than in print. Try a tin... and let it speak for itself!



FREE advice to Brides!

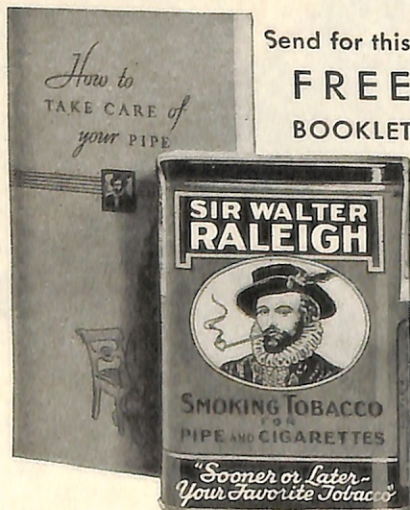


HERE'S a way to avoid getting into hot water with your husband. Most husband troubles, like most hot water troubles, are caused by faulty pipes.

"The symptoms of a faulty pipe are black clouds of foul-smelling smoke spreading through the new home like tidal waves.

"No need of it, girls. Get your husband started on Sir Walter Raleigh Smoking Tobacco in a well-kept pipe, and you'll never have anything but happiness. Neither will he. For this tobacco is a mild, satisfying mixture of rare Kentucky Burleys that delights both sexes. I bring it to you *fresh*, wrapped in gold foil. Here's a book I've written about keeping a pipe. I might have called it, 'How to Keep a Husband.' It's valuable, and it's free to brides (and everyone else)."

Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation
Louisville, Kentucky, Dept. E-38



Send for this
FREE
BOOKLET

It's 15¢—AND IT'S Milder

(Continued from page 47)

the border in a cold rain storm. They escaped but the exposure brought down the captain with a fatal illness. The shock of his death nearly drove Ann Marie insane.

Perhaps she never recovered a mental balance. She acted henceforth as if she did not care whether she lived or died. She gave no weight to peril, appeared rather to seek it. Cool amid excitement, she could not stand quiet and in periods of inactivity sought a drugged forgetfulness. She lost her youthful good looks but her white face gained a hard dignity. There was terrific power in the woman, and an ability to plan and to handle equals and underlings. When she insisted that she should take the captain's place she was sharply and almost sneeringly opposed, but she got a hearing and made such a fervid and convincing argument that she was kept on the rolls. Soon no one questioned her right. The boundless road of war opened before her.

FROM the chrysalis of Ann Marie emerged Mademoiselle Docteur, not only Germany's foremost woman spy of the World War but by all odds Germany's most dangerously useful spy, man or woman, on the Western Front. The fabled Mata Hari was an amateur accident, a stupid person who was soon tangled and caught in her own web. Mademoiselle Docteur was a skillful professional, who was never caught. Stieber would have been proud of her. In occupied Belgium she was reputed to have given orders to German Generals. Doubtless this was an exaggeration, but the tense woman in nurse's dress who had access to every headquarters was listened to with respect when she made report or offered suggestions. The French heard about her and named her from her garb. But it was a peasant woman who halted one of the first of the German invading columns and at whose authoritative words the commander changed the route of march. In a woman's different and easy disguises Mlle. Docteur had preceded the soldiery into Belgium, spying and superintending spies. So she helped to bring Belgium down.

An occupied country became too humdrum an area. She went to Berlin to help in the creation of groups of spies for enemy countries. To her temporary misfortune, England was the first land against which she plotted. With apparent correctness she concluded that American Germans would get into the country the easiest. For a test she enlisted by indirect and long distance communication, a young fellow by the name of Hans Lody. As an American he landed without being suspected and as a business man with American and Swedish connections he visited one industrial district after another. The plan was that he send his news through Sweden and a receiving post for him was set up at Stockholm. He betrayed himself by a foolish telegram to his Swedish associate, ending a business dispatch with an expression of delight about a German defeat. The censor judged the message by contraries and trailers were put on the man with a German name who hurraed against Germany. The oddities of Lody's travel route were soon apparent. He was arrested and broke down under cross examination. He was the first spy of the World War to be executed in England. Mademoiselle Docteur either blamed herself for Lody's loss or was criticized by her superiors—at any rate she turned from English to French warfare. She left the office and took the field.

With forged passports and identity papers she got into France, probably through Switzerland. Border barriers

never were able to stop her. So far as known she never was searched or questioned either in France or at its frontiers. More French than German in appearance, speaking both the pure language and a patois of the northern provinces, she had a variety of rôles at her disposal, from peasant girl to lady. Once in France, she erected a brand new spy edifice and ran it for months. Occasionally it was penetrated but never within reach of her. Her own subordinates were not always dependable. She was ruthless in dealing with unfaithfulness. When she suspected a follower of disloyalty she generally disposed of him by having him pointed out to the French as a spy, leaving their firing squad to finish him. In one instance she lured a two-faced servant into a forest and killed him herself, advising the French of the fate of the double hireling. One of her chief campaigns was for the discovery of French spies behind the German lines. On her information from Paris, sixty were arrested in German areas shortly before the furious attack upon Verdun. Had they been left free, the assault could not have come as a surprise.

Her health failed and she went to Germany to recuperate. In her absence and without her acrid leadership, the body of German spies in Paris was disrupted by the French. Scarce a vestige was left. So in 1917 she came back to build all over again. When she thought she had made enough progress she dropped from the sight even of her companions to attempt a vengeful raid. The French had destroyed her force in France; she now on a grand scale would try to destroy theirs in Germany.

She dressed herself as a Norman peasant girl, and with a forged reference from an English family formerly resident in Normandy, she applied for a job as a cleaner and drudge at the headquarters of the French Counter Espionage Department. She got a place as one of half a dozen janitresses. Her city companions thought she was a dull country girl and were pleased when they found they could impose extra work upon her. Night shifts the others avoided were taken over uncomplainingly by her. One of these tasks was the after-midnight cleaning of the central office, where a night watchman was on duty. On the night she was ready, she gave him encouragement enough so that he approached her with a rough wooing. As he put his arms around her she thrust a chloroform saturated handkerchief under his nose. When he was unconscious she gagged and tied him.

At her leisure she went through desks and filing cases until she had the complete list of French counter-spies, the dreaded hunters of German agents in France, and also the list of French spies in Germany and the army occupied territory. The latter was a death warrant for every person named. No raid for war information could have been more successful. She went to her room, changed her clothes and in the attire of a woman of passable style walked out of the building through door and street guards. She was thought to be just another female agent going on early duty.

AFTER giving the warning against the local counter-spies, she herself took the deadly second list to Berlin. Wholesale destruction of French spies in Germany ensued, together with the temporary paralysis of the French Intelligence service in neutral countries, where the agents could not be slain, but could be denounced as enemies to national peace and imprisoned. Mademoiselle Docteur did not re-enter France for another year, coming then not for routine work, but for a tour of stra-

tegic observation of the state of the war.

Spain became her preliminary base. She established herself in Barcelona as the widow of a rich Argentinian and in a short space had the best of social standing. She claimed to be sympathetic to all human suffering and opened her purse to benevolent appeal. She joined the Spanish Red Cross, equipped several units for duty in France and eventually engineered an invitation to accompany a group of Red Cross dignitaries on an inspection trip through France. The party was received with honors and conducted to the French, British and American fronts. The several Spanish ladies and the Argentinian widow seemed to equally enjoy the courteous attentions they received, but in the heart of the latter was icy despair for her country. The military portents were plain reading to her. They said that Germany was at last beset with overwhelming power. From Spain, at the conclusion of the journey, she reported sadly that the war was lost, and that nothing remained for Germany except to sue for peace on any terms attainable.

Before that day of surrender she immured herself in a Swiss sanitarium. Years afterwards she was still there, scarcely alive.

If it could be said that she was the last

of the Stieber school of spies the era of a thousand years of peace would be nearer. It is not possible to be so hopeful. The marching spies can come again—upon any nation, hurled by more than one nation. Germany is not more culpable than others that adopted the pattern. Perhaps Germany is the nation most convinced that the plan is no longer a guarantee of victory.

As for America, if it finds some day that foreigners of any race or alliance of races are seeking to hire themselves out at below-market wages in ships and offices, in power and chemical plants, behind the wheels of motor cars and aeroplanes, in the homes of officials and of the rich and mighty, in any of the keyspots of our industrial civilization—and if it finds also that weakening doctrines are being concurrently preached by alien agitators who are never at a loss either for funds or for the support of suddenly arisen organizations of respectable name and doubtful history—on that day, whether it be a few or fifty years hence, it will be well for the country to sit up, take notice, and do something, purging itself drastically and promptly, rallying all of its forces of defense. For war will be at the door, unavoidable war, war that can be won only by a united, alert and wrathful country.

The World's Greatest Athlete, a Crooner

(Continued from page 19)

riority in the field of ten-event competition by comparing his marks in the various Olympic contests with those of his nearest adversary, Jarvinen. Here's the table of summaries:

	Bausch	Jarvinen
100 meters.....	11.7 seconds	11.1 seconds
R.g. b. jump.....	22 feet 9½ inches	22 feet 11½ inches
Shot put.....	50 feet 3½ inches	43 feet ½ inch
High jump.....	5 feet 7 inches	5 feet 9 inches
400 meters.....	54.2 seconds	50.6 seconds
110 meter hurdles.....	16.2 seconds	15.7 seconds
Discus.....	146 feet 3¼ inches	120 feet 9½ inches
Pole vault.....	13 feet 1½ inches	11 feet 9½ inches
Javelin.....	203 feet 1½ inches	200 feet 1¼ inches
1,500 meters.....	5 minutes 17 sec.	4 minutes 47 sec.

Even the record of Jim Thorpe, famous Sac and Fox Indian, pales into significance beside the marks set by Bausch. Back in 1912, the famous Aborigine astounded the world by virtue of his brilliant performances in the Olympic contest at Stockholm. Yet the crooning world champion of the present era possesses all the qualities of Thorpe plus tremendous physical power and added weight which give him a great advantage in the field events.

A COMPARISON of the respective accomplishments of these two phenomenal athletes reveals Bausch to be considerably superior. Here are their respective Olympic records:

	Bausch	Thorpe
100 meters.....	11.7 seconds	11.2 seconds
R.B. Jump.....	22 feet 9½ inches	22 feet 2.3 inches
Shot put.....	50 feet 3½ inches	42 feet 2.3 inches
High Jump.....	5 feet 7 inches	6 feet 1.6 inches
400 meters.....	54.2 seconds	52.2 seconds
110 meter hurdles.....	16.2 seconds	15.6 seconds
Discus.....	146 feet 3¼ inches	121 feet 3.9 inches
Pole vault.....	13 feet 1½ inches	10 feet 7.95 inches
Javelin.....	203 feet 1½ inches	149 feet 11.2 inches
1,500 meters.....	5 minutes 17 sec.	4 minutes 40.1 sec.

Last year Bausch was awarded the James E. Sullivan Memorial Medal. This signal honor is annually conveyed upon the competing athlete, who, by his example and influence as an amateur and as a man, has done most during the past year to advance the cause of sportsmanship.

Bobby Jones took the honor in 1930. The fame of the talented golfer had spread throughout the world, and he was regarded everywhere as an Idol. Barney Berlinger, formerly of the University of Pennsyl-

vania, won the coveted distinction in 1931. In giving its reasons why Bausch should be awarded the Sullivan medal, the committee said: "He rounded out his career this year, by winning the most arduous, difficult and heartbreaking test in all athletic competition, when he won the Olympic decathlon championship, and set a new world record. He is regarded as one of the greatest if not the greatest all-around athlete of all time."

"A stellar football player at the University of Kansas, he worked his way through school, and turned down professional offers for two years to stay in school. He overcame the hardships of poverty. And he represents the unconquerable spirit of the first generation of Americans of which he is one."

BORN in South Dakota a little more than twenty years ago, of a French mother and a German-Flemish father, the present decathlon champion has inherited the predominating characteristic of both parents. He has about him the Gallic wistfulness of the French, the stolidity of the Flemish people, and the creative artistic impulse of the German.

When he was in New York, competing in the various track and field meets at Madison Square Garden, the writer spent considerable time with him. Full of song, and full of life, he is one of the most personable of our athletic young men. Instead of spending his time reading the sport pages, during his stay in the Metropolis, Bausch consumed days searching about for original music sheets, and songs that appealed to him.

One evening he was sitting around the radio in a hotel room, with some friends. A championship prize fight was coming over the air. The description was dramatic, racy, and stirring. The average man would have sat enthralled until the final gong. Suddenly the group was called away. He immediately walked to the radio and tuned in on a good orchestra. It was more enjoyable entertainment.

Later on, I mentioned it to him, and asked him why he didn't like fights. "Oh

(Continued on page 50)



She was a whirlwind on the tennis court ...BUT ASHAMED TO GET OUT ON THE BEACH

THERE'S something shocking to romance, something indelicate, almost indecent, about having even a mild attack of "Athlete's Foot."

That was the thought that haunted her. The most popular girl on the tennis court or in the ballroom, she refused to go on the beach. She shrank from the thought of having anyone see those peeling blisters, that unnatural whiteness, that unpleasant moistness between her toes.

Danger signals—watch for them Use Absorbine Jr.

You may have the first symptoms of "Athlete's Foot" and not know what it is. Examine the skin between your toes. Moist, red skin, itching cracks, dead-white peeling skin—all these symptoms call for immediate application of Absorbine Jr., morning and night.

Laboratory and clinical tests demonstrate that soothing, healing Absorbine Jr. quickly kills the germ of "Athlete's Foot" when reached, without harming delicate tissues.

But don't stop when you get relief. Avoid the constant risk of re-infection. In hotel bathrooms, in showers and locker-rooms—even in your own spotless bathroom, this sturdy germ lurks and attacks bare feet. Even your socks must be boiled 15 minutes to kill this germ. Keep on using Absorbine Jr. as a wise precaution. At all druggists, \$1.25. For free sample, write W. F. Young, Inc., 410 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass. In Canada: Lyman Building, Montreal.

ABSORBINE JR.

For years has relieved sore muscles, bruises, cuts, aches, burns, sprains, sunburn, sleeplessness

(Continued from page 49)

a fight's all right," he came back with a smile, "but I like good music better. Matter of fact, now that you make me think of it I listened to a fine orchestra all afternoon the day Notre Dame and Southern California played on the Coast. It isn't that I don't like football. I surely do, just as I do all sports, but I like music more. It means more to me, somehow.

"It's the same way at a baseball game, or any sporting event. I leave after the first or second inning. Kind of get impatient, I guess. Yet I like to play, anything and everything. Next to singing or croon-

ing, sports are the best thing I know. Oh, I mustn't forget food. I like that too."

Big Jim never was fussy about his victuals. He eats anything and everything, in training and out, with the exception of fried foods. Smoking never has appealed to him, so he doesn't bother about it.

One best comprehends the seriousness with which Bausch is pursuing his career as a singer by recalling his failure to compete in the National A.A.U. track and field championships held at Soldiers Field, Chicago, recently. The broad-shouldered

Kansan was too engrossed in his study of voice and music to defend his coveted National decathlon crown. Rather than interrupt his course under the tutelage of a famous artist, he preferred to let his coronet go by default.

BUT when the Olympic Games of 1936 are held at Berlin, Bausch will be on hand with all his skill, his power, and his finesse, anxious to demonstrate to his all-around rivals from other lands that the ten-event crown still belongs to him, and to the United States.

Big and Little Mary

(Continued from page 16)

kitchen door had opened and Lavinia came in.

"Quick; get your hat on," she had cried to Small Mary on hearing the tale of woe. "We'll have to run like hares to get back in time." And without waiting to explain she had seized the child's hand and was racing her down the street towards the shops. In no time they were back again, Lavinia out of breath, eyes triumphant, waving a small white silk frock.

"We didn't even wait to have it wrapped up," she explained. "I do hope it will fit. Fly upstairs now, darling, and put it on and the best of luck."

How Big Mary loved her for that "darling." *Darling!* Just as if—as if—Big Mary's slender throat contracted with the pain of her loving, though all she said was, "Thank you, dear Miss Lavinia. Thank you." And Lavinia never knew that after that Big Mary's heart lay in the dust for her lightsome feet to tread on if she so willed.

ONE winter, the wintet that saw Small Mary nearly eight, Lavinia went to Switzerland, and at New Year she sent Miss Crewe a snapshot of herself in sports kit setting out on a skiing expedition. A man, very big and broad and warmly muffled, was stooping over his skis beside her. Miss Crewe put the photograph on the drawing-room mantelpiece, and Big Mary, doing her daily dusting, built up a wonderful romance about the stooping figure. For in spite of past wretchedness and disillusion Big Mary was not in any way bitter. She was not clever enough for one thing, and for another she had Small Mary. No one short of a prince or a duke could be good enough for Miss Lavinia, she thought, but the broad back looked solid and satisfactory, and the way Miss Lavinia was looking down—well anyone with eyes in their head could see.

So Big Mary was not at all surprised when one morning Miss Crewe, for once quite approachably human and flustered, came into the kitchen with a letter in her hand and looking over her spectacles said, "I've just heard from Miss Lavinia. She's returning on Friday, and as her parents are away she is coming straight here, and I gather that she is engaged to be married, though really her letter is so disjointed and ungrammatical that it is impossible to

discover exactly who or what the man is. I'll read you what she says:

"Don't tell a soul yet except perhaps Big Mary. Daddy and Mum will have a fit, so I want to break the news in person. It's only just happened. He's the creature in that snapshot I sent you. Buster's his name, at least that's what we all call him here. I want to stay a whole fortnight if you feel strong enough to bear it.

Miss Crewe before deciding on the towel.

"Miss Lavinia's such a one for having everything nice," she had said, and Miss Crewe, whose own lavender-scented, well-stocked linen cupboard was the pride of her heart, had approved.

"You are a very sensible young woman, Mary," she had said, and Big Mary with always the fear of The Institution in her heart had said gratefully, "It's very kind of you to think so, I'm sure, Ma'am," and what is more, meant it.

Friday was a cold day with an occasional streak of wintry sunshine breaking through a snow-threatening sky. Lavinia sent a telegram from Dover. "Nearly dead. With you for tea," and Big Mary hurried after lunch to get washed up and don the new black frock that Miss Crewe had given her at Christmas, and the dainty spotted muslin cap and apron that her own toil-worn fingers had fashioned as daintily.

"You get the stuff and let me make them Ma'am," she had urged. "A hen could peck barley through the rubbish they sell made up in the shops, after it's washed and the dressing's out."

She looked very sweet in the new black frock with its flared skirt and frilly white furnishings. Miss Crewe had waived her prejudices against light stockings in favor of dark gray. Mary pulled her soft hair out under her cap and approved her pink cheeks. They were pink not only because Miss Lavinia was coming, but because she—Big

Mary—felt so secure. Miss Crewe was only sixty and healthy. She was set in her ways. Changes of any kind were abhorrent to her. In all probability she would continue in the same groove as at present for another fifteen or twenty years. Small Mary would be a woman then—possibly a happy wife and mother. And in any case, even if not, she—Big Mary—would be at hand to counsel and advise. No institution would ever send out Small Mary an innocent lamb into a world of ravening wolves. Fastening her apron strings, Big Mary blessed Miss Crewe and all she stood for, and went down to the kitchen to toast and butter tea cakes for Lavinia's tea.

Three violent rings followed by a hoydenish knocking announced the arrival of the traveller.

Miss Crewe, more disturbed and excited than she would ever have admitted,

Next Month—George Creel



GEORGE CREEL is too well known to readers of The Elks Magazine to require an introduction. As a writer both of stories and articles he has built up a reputation and a following which none can surpass.

In the fields of politics, economics, adventure and sport he has constituted himself an outstanding authority.

One of the most entertaining and interesting articles ever to have come from George Creel's talented pen will be published in the September number. It has to do with the colorful career of "Lefty" O'Doul, famous outfielder of the New York Giants and a member of the All-National Team which played against the All-Americans in Chicago recently. Watch for this splendid sports epic, entitled

"Professor O'Doul"

Tell Mary to have one of her lovely teas for me on Friday. Those scrunchy little brown biscuit things with jam between and icing on top specially, and something very hot and buttery as well. Buster's terribly good looking and the world's darling—H'm—that's all I think—

Miss Crewe's voice took on its customary note of reserve. In her excitement she had almost forgotten that Big Mary was only a servant. Also it was rather doubtful whether, under the circumstances, it was quite wise to dwell on the tender emotions. You never quite knew with a young woman who had had a past.

The days flew for Big Mary. Even Small Mary helped get Miss Lavinia's room ready. There were the cakes to be baked, too, and a face towel of the finest linen to be edged with crochet lace as a first offering for the "bottom drawer." Big Mary had consulted with

tiptoed to the kitchen door to whisper an agitated "There she is, Mary. Go to the door now, and bring tea in ten minutes" before retreating, still on tiptoe to the drawing room, there to seat herself unconcernedly before the fire, with a treatise on the education of women in her lap.

Big Mary trod the length of the absurd little hall on air, and flung the door wide to the eager knocker. It had begun to snow and in the porch it was almost completely dark. There were two figures on the doorstep. Lavinia fur-coated, rosy-cheeked and adorable laughed a greeting.

"Oh Mary—such a crossing! I thought I'd surely die. What I want now is tea. Lots and lots of tea. How's Small Mary? She'll have to come up and help me unpack afterwards. This is my fiancé—Dr. Athenstone. I brought him with me for just one night because he'd nowhere else to go. Is Aunt Vinie in the drawing room? I'll just buzz in and explain to her. Dr. Athenstone will see to the suitcases—won't you, Buster? They're too heavy for you, Mary."

She went off, too excited and happy to notice that Dr. Athenstone was standing rigidly still staring at Big Mary. Big Mary stared back, and as the soft pink ebbed slowly from her cheeks and lips, so did Dr. Athenstone flush until neck, face and forehead alike were a deep unlovely red. Neither said a word, but automatically, because Miss Crewe hated draughts Big Mary backed against the door, slowly closing it. And just as the latch clicked home with what in that strained silence seemed a thunder clap of noise, the kitchen door opened and Small Mary, peering first to see that the coast was clear, made a swift dive for the stairs. The hall light was an aura round her small head with its mass of dark curls all wet and tumbled with a joyful skurry through the falling snow. At the foot of the stairs she caught sight of the visitor and, halting, looked at Big Mary with troubled blue eyes for guidance in what, in Miss Crewe's house, was an awkward dilemma. The brand of her paternity was stamped on the round childish face. Eyes, hair, firm little mouth, square chin with a cleft, clean cut beautiful line of jaw—

Big Mary closed her eyes. Lavinia called cheerily from the drawing room.

"Hurry up, Buster. Aunt Vinie's dying to have a look at you."

BIG Mary opened her eyes, and the hand that she raised to her throat dropped limply to her side. She was thinking of a little white frock—of a voice that had said "darling" just as if—as if—. She was creeping about her cold attic bedroom on a bitter night, terrified lest Miss Crewe would find out that Small Mary's "slight cold" was bronchitis. A tap on the door and Miss Lavinia outside, cosy in a gray squirrel coat, whispering cautiously, "It's one o'clock and I've been asleep for hours. I'm going to sit up with her now. It's no use arguing because I always get my own way. No—you're just not going to lie down here. You're going to my room—right into my bed. Hurry now, or Aunt Vinie will hear us talking and then the fat will be in the fire."

Dear, lovely, loving Miss Lavinia! And it wasn't as if he weren't nice. He was. You'd only to look at him to see that. And loving her so too—and she him. He'd only been twenty-two when it happened, a care-free thoughtless student in a second-rate boarding house where she had been the little slavey. How could he have known that she had been sent out into the world not knowing anything? He'd only had his allowance. He was

(Continued on page 52)

How Can I—a Business Man—Really Learn Law at Home?

YOU are not alone in asking that. Practically every man has seen where knowing law would have helped his success. The structure of business is held together by legal relations—and the man who knows law has a distinct advantage—for himself and his firm.

Again, countless occasions arise outside of the office—leases, insurance, inheritance questions, domestic affairs, taxes and trust agreements are but a few—on each of which you may lose unless you know something of law.

Again, legal training gives you what the business world prizes highly and rewards liberally—a keen, analytical mind, the ability to judge shrewdly and to act with surety.

But whether you want law for personal and business values, or intend to prepare for a bar examination, the same problem confronts you. How can you acquire that knowledge?

You can't go back to school or spend years in a law office. But there is one road open to you—home study—a road that some of the greatest leaders have traveled—men like Lincoln, Grant, Disraeli, John Marshall, Coolidge—who mastered this important subject in hours that otherwise would have been wasted.

It can be done, of course—thousands have done it—yet what you want to know is—can you reasonably hope to do it? Will it hold your interest, or will you find it drudgery? And—most important of all—will you really benefit by it?

You are quite wise in asking these questions—in holding your decision until they are answered.

And these paragraphs are written to help answer your questions so far as LaSalle law training is concerned. Let's get right down to facts.

80,000 Others Have Proved It for You

First: LaSalle has been successfully training men and women in law for twenty-five years—more than 80,000 individuals. Some of these are now successful lawyers and judges—others are owners of business, presidents and general managers, department managers, etc. Their names and addresses are readily available for your direct investigation.

Second: Out of this experience in training so many, LaSalle naturally has perfected the material and methods of teaching law by home study. No matter what your situation, your handicap, your education, your needs and desires, etc.—we have already trained some man in similar circumstances.

A Most Remarkable Law Library

Third: Since text books are of such importance in any study of law, the LaSalle Law Library was prepared by more than twenty law professors—leading teachers in our greatest resident law schools—and three lawyers. Five of these professors—including the editor-in-chief

—have been deans of their schools. One of the editors is now president of a great state university. Also, among the writers of the special lectures are two U. S. Senators, a former U. S. attorney-general, and a Supreme Court Justice of the State of New York.

More, these men—in preparing this Library—kept in mind always that it was to be used for home study. They knew it was for men like you—busy men who would study it at night, on trains, in spare moments in offices or stores—men who must find it clear and engaging, yet complete and reliable. So they wrote directly, simply, interestingly.

Problem Method Interesting and Practical

Fourth: This training is *personally* applied to you under lawyer-instructors, members of the bar who give *full time*. These men check your work, guide you, and instruct you at every step according to your individual needs. You study under a definite, clear-cut plan involving continual use of the Problem Method. Thus you learn by actually handling legal problems, analyzing cases, and making legal decisions—not by merely memorizing rules.

Fifth: In certain permitted states, each year, LaSalle-trained men pass the bar examinations with honor. And if you are interested in Law for your business success—as most of our members are—we would like you to read a booklet called "Evidence." In it hundreds of business men and lawyers tell you exactly what this training has meant to them in more money and advancement. There is no charge for this book. It is yours simply for the asking. Just fill out and mail the coupon below.

We Have Answered Your Questions—Now Answer Ours

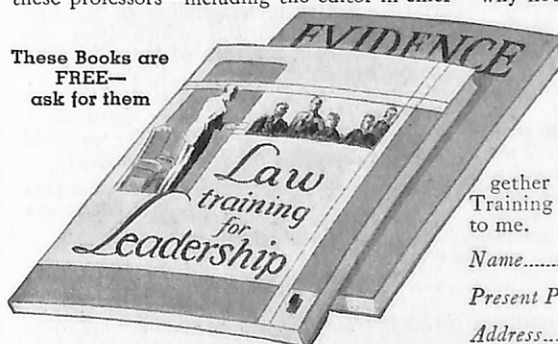
You have our answers to your questions. Now, let us ask you a question—the real question—about the size of your ambition, and the quality of your determination.

For legal training, with all its fascination and values, is no magic wand for the lazy or the fearful or the quitter—it offers success only to the alert adult who has the courage to face the facts and the will to carry on. No other should consider law training—or even write us for further information.

But if you ARE that man, let us assure you that whatever your circumstances, your handicaps—we will successfully teach you Law at home, and help, in every possible way, to turn your study into higher pay and advancement.

This may be the opportunity you have been waiting for. Fill out and mail the coupon today—for the information that can open up to you the success of which you have dreamed.

No cost or obligation to your request. So why not?—NOW.



LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY
Dept. 8328-LR, Chicago

Kindly send me free copies of your two booklets, "Law Training for Leadership" and "Evidence" together with full information about your Law Training for business men—without obligation to me.

Name.....

Present Position.....

Address.....

LaSalle Extension University

1908-1933—A Quarter Century of Service to Over 800,000 Members

(Continued from page 51)

terrified of his father finding out. And he hadn't known about Small Mary when he wrote that letter with its two one-pound notes and four half crowns enclosed. He'd never known about Small Mary. Miss Lavinia mustn't see him beside Small Mary. Miss Lavinia was so quick and she—Big Mary—wasn't good at hiding her feelings. His face too—his stricken face! And, after all, no one was ever actually unkind at The Institution. Always having other children to play with, too, helped. It wasn't until you got older and began to think that it hurt so badly. And long before that something might turn up. There must be other Miss Crewes somewhere who could bear with an encumbrance in exchange for loyal service and small

wages—wages so small that even after nearly four years there was only a little over ten pounds in the savings bank—

"This way if you please, Sir," said Big Mary steadily, and held open the drawing room door.

Miss Crewe rang no less than three times for the tea tray to be removed that afternoon. Then she sent Lavinia to the kitchen to make inquiries. Lavinia came back with a puckered forehead and a note.

"There's not a soul about," she said, "and I found this note on the table."

Miss Crewe trembled with indignation as she read the spidery scrawl!

"Dear Madam:—

Circumstances has arose that obliges me to make a change, which I am doing now at once, it being more convenient that

way. If you will send our box as addressed by Carter Patterson, as soon as convenient I will be obliged. With respects to yourself and every good wish and happiness to Miss Lavinia

from

Yours faithfully,
Mary Carr.

P. S. The butter is run short on account of so much on the tea cake, so am taking the liberty of calling in at the dairy and ordering half a pound to be sent up."

"They're all alike now-a-days," snapped Miss Crewe wrathfully. "Take all they can get and leave you in the lurch without a qualm when it suits them."

"All the same I couldn't have believed it of Mary," said Lavinia sorrowfully.

Dr. Athenstone said nothing at all.

Report of the Elks National Memorial and Publication Commission

(Continued from page 25)

sulting, we are glad to report, in a net surplus earning for the past year of \$108,003.95.

It will be recalled that in June of last year, the Commission loaned to the Grand Lodge the sum of \$25,000.00 to meet an exigency; also, that \$18,474.33 of the Publication Fund, collected by the Grand Lodge, had not been turned over to the Commission. By appropriate resolution, the Commission has authorized and directed the cancellation of these obligations, which, in effect, is a present transfer from the funds of the Magazine to the Grand Lodge in the sum of \$43,474.33.

Notwithstanding the inevitable reduction in our membership, the Grand Exalted Ruler reports that the spirit of loyalty and devotion throughout the Order is most gratifying. It is recognized that the members are better informed upon the history of the Order, its accomplishments, its purposes and its current activities, than ever before.

This is very largely due to the fact that this information has been made directly available to each member, in his own home, through the monthly visits of THE ELKS MAGAZINE. And its contents have played an important part in creating and maintaining the fine spirit which now prevails throughout the Order.

It is difficult, of course, to trace with exactness the influence of the Magazine in effectuating any specific result. But your Commission feels that this influence has been noteworthy in the conduct of the Reinstatement Campaign, during which approximately eighteen thousand members were reclaimed to the Order. The Commission cooperated with the Grand Lodge Activities Committee in pressing this campaign upon the attention of officers and members of the subordinate Lodges; and thousands of copies of the Magazine were mailed to prospective candidates not on the mailing list. The effectiveness of this particular activity has been attested by appreciative expressions from all parts of the country.

And it is well to remember that the material contributions thus made by THE ELKS MAGAZINE to these several results, together with all for which it stands and which it has accomplished since its establishment, has involved a cost to each member of only eight and one-third cents per copy.

Although appropriate economies have been practiced in the publication and distribution of the Magazine, the admitted excellence of its literary contents has been consistently maintained, keeping it a welcome visitor to the whole family of each Elk. And the Commission is gratified to

feel that the publication is effectively fulfilling its chief mission as the direct medium of communication between the Grand Lodge and its Officers and every individual Elk on our rolls.

It is equally gratifying to feel that its secondary mission, in bringing the Order's fraternal message to others who are not members, is being definitely accomplished. Thousands of letters have been received

Solution to Cross-Word Puzzle

(See page 42)

D	A	C	O	I	T	C	A	R	A	T	E	S	C	A	R	P
I	L	L	U	D	E	A	D	A	G	E	P	L	A	N	E	R
E	L	A	T	E	R	N	I	T	E	R	H	U	R	T	L	E
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D	E	S	P	I	T	E	G	R	U	F	F	H	A	R	D	Y
			O	R	E	D	A	I	R	Y	C	U	R			
E	X	U	D	E	R	A	I	S	E	P	E	S	T	E	R	S
D	E	M	E	B	E	L	T	S	E	L	L	S	L	O	O	
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D	O	R	S	A	L	T	R	E	E	D	P	U	T	R	I	D
E	L	A	T	E	D	L	E	V	E	E	I	N	H	E	R	E
R	E	P	E	L	S	Y	E	A	R	S	S	E	E	D	E	D

and are constantly being received, from wives, mothers and daughters of Elks, expressing appreciation of the Magazine both as a literary publication and also as an authoritative source from which they have derived a better understanding of the fine principles and activities which have attracted and held the men of their families as members of the Order.

From the total surpluses earned during the past eleven years, there have been turned over to the Grand Lodge or paid out at its direction the following sums:

Turned over to Grand Lodge and used for reduction of per capita tax for year 1924-'25	\$200,000.00
National Memorial Headquarters Commission, to defray cost of art features for National Memorial Headquarters Building ..	480,000.00
Total Surplus	\$2,022,210.10

Administrative expenses of National Memorial Headquarters Commission from June 1, 1926, to May 31, 1932; (six years)	157,403.33
Maintenance, taxes, city improvements, and other expenses of the National Memorial Headquarters Building from June 1, 1926; to May 31, 1932; (six years)	210,189.28
Payment in full of Grand Lodge appropriations of \$350,000.00 to the Elks National Home, Bedford, Va., for new building	350,000.00
Payment of expenses incurred by the Grand Lodge for official visits of District Deputies, ending March 31, 1930, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge at Los Angeles, California, July, 1929	15,466.22
Paid from surplus to the Grand Lodge July, 1930	150,000.00
Paid from surplus to the Grand Lodge July, 1931	75,000.00
Paid from surplus to the Grand Lodge June, 1932	50,000.00

THE ELKS MAGAZINE has paid the following sums from its surplus balance of the past year:

Administrative expenses of National Memorial and Publication Commission, including salaries, meetings, traveling, legal expenses, etc., from June 1, 1932, to May 31, 1933....	7,938.77
Maintenance, taxes, city improvements and other expenses of the National Memorial Headquarters Building from June 1, 1932, to May 31, 1933	26,131.95
Cash loaned from surplus to the Grand Lodge ..	25,000.00
Leaving a surplus balance of	\$ 275,080.55

The balance thus obtained is made up as follows:

Inventory of invoices (printing and wrapper paper, stories, articles, cover designs, illustrations, etc.) already paid for, but applicable to future issues of the Magazine.....	\$ 46,022.43
Securities	32,000.00
Cash surplus, working capital, June 1, 1933 (this includes amount on deposit in closed banks)	197,058.12
	\$ 275,080.55

The total surplus earnings to date of \$2,022,210.10 would have been increased by \$18,474.33, collected by the Grand Lodge but not yet remitted to the Commission. The cancellation of the loan to the Grand Lodge of \$25,000.00 plus the \$18,474.33 not received, makes a total transfer to the Grand Lodge of \$43,474.33. In addition to this amount, THE ELKS MAGAZINE also paid the maintenance expenses of the National Memorial Headquarters Building for the past year amounting to \$26,131.95, making a grand total of \$69,606.28 distributed to the Grand Lodge for the current year.

With this report and as a part thereof, there is filed a financial statement to June 1, 1933, of the receipts and disbursements of the Funds of the Commission, under the official audit of West, Flint & Company, New York, N. Y.

The Grand Lodge Auditing Committee also audited the accounts of the Funds under the control of the Commission and has certified its approval of them in its report to the Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

NATIONAL MEMORIAL AND
PUBLICATION COMMISSION,

JOSEPH T. FANNING, JOHN K. TENER,
Secretary-Treasurer Chairman.

From the Report of the Grand Exalted Ruler

(Continued from page 23)

commend the organization and maintenance of associations of subordinate lodges in the various states. I feel that the State Association can be a very important factor in promoting good fellowship among our members, in making the exemplification of the ritual more impressive by conducting ritualistic contests, in rehabilitating weak lodges and in establishing new lodges, and generally in giving strength and prestige to our Order. We have some excellent State Associations which are making outstanding contributions to Elksdom. We have others which are struggling to exist. Between these are still others rendering services more or less important. There are five states where there is no association of subordinate lodges.

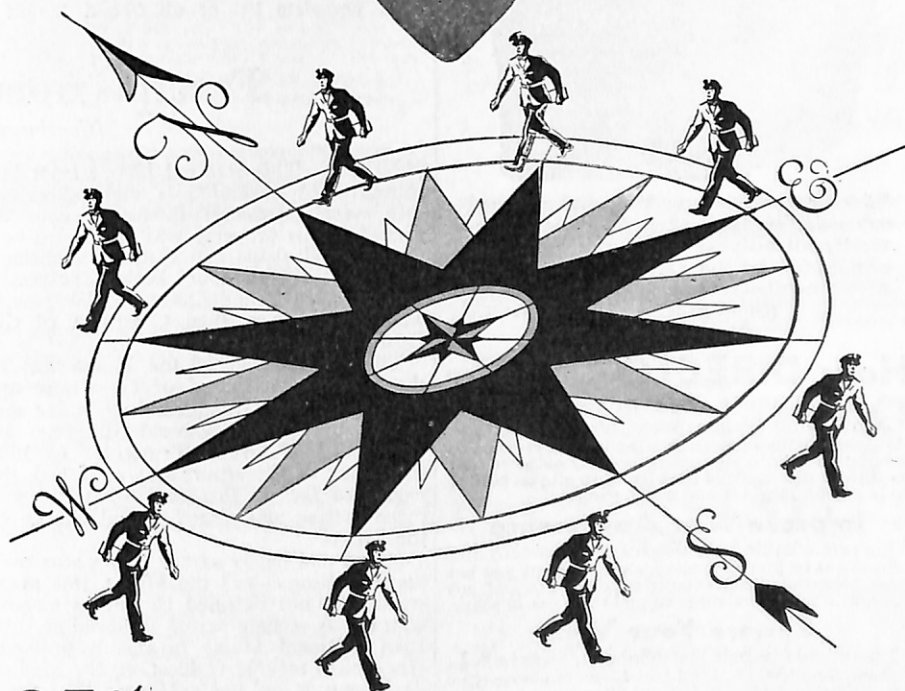
I recommend that the State Association committee be enlarged to five members, that it take over the work of promoting ritualistic contests which is a proper function of the State Association, and that it coordinate the efforts of the State Associations to the end that the interests of Elksdom will be advanced. I consider it especially important that either the Grand Exalted Ruler or some representative of the Grand Lodge be present at the annual meeting of every State Association. Dates and places of meeting should be so arranged as to make this possible.

Grand Lodge Committees

I am grateful for the support and cooperation of my committees during the year. Each will report for itself and from these reports you will note the extent of their labors. I invite your attention to the respective reports of the National Memorial Headquarters and Publication Commission, the Elks National Foundation Trustees,

(Continued on page 54)

THERE IS NO PLACE THAT CANNOT BE REACHED BY Postal Telegraph



95% of all telegraph traffic of the country is between cities in which Postal Telegraph maintains *its own* telegraph offices for the sole purpose of receiving, transmitting and delivering telegrams. There is no point for which Postal Telegraph will not accept

and transmit your telegrams with promptness...with dependability...with accuracy...with certainty.

Postal Telegraph is the only American telegraph company that offers a world-wide service of coordinated telegraph, cable and radio communications under a single management.

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

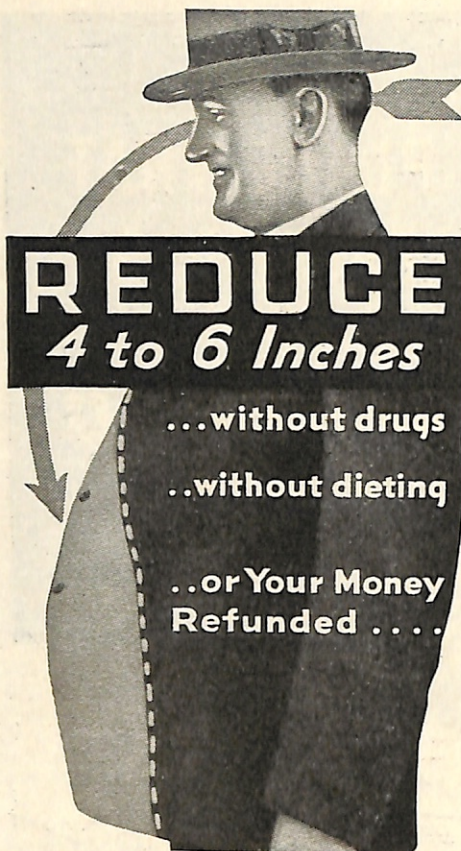
Postal Telegraph

Commercial
Cables



Mackay Radio

All America
Cables



...without drugs
...without dieting
...or Your Money
Refunded

"I wore the Director Belt and reduced my waistline from 42 to 33 inches. Practically all adipose tissue can surely be eliminated by its faithful use. I have recommended it to many of my patients."

(Signed) R. A. LOWELL
Physician and Surgeon

How DIRECTOR Works

DIRECTOR is fitted to your individual measure without laces, hooks or buttons. Its elastic action causes a gentle changing pressure on the abdomen bringing results formerly obtained only by regular massage and exercise. Now all you have to do is slip on Director and watch results.

Improve Your Appearance

This remarkable belt produces an instant improvement in your appearance the moment you put it on. Note how much better your clothes fit and look without a heavy waistline to pull them out of shape.

Restore Your Vigor

"I received my belt last Monday," writes S. L. Brown, Trenton, N. J. "I feel 15 years younger; no more tired and bloated feelings after meals."

Director puts snap in your step, helps to relieve "shortness of breath," restores your vigor. You look and feel years younger the moment you start to wear a Director.

Break Constipation Habit

"I was 44 inches around the waist—now down to 37½—feel better—constipation gone—and know the belt has added years to my life."

D. W. Bilderback, Wichita, Kans.
Loose, fallen abdominal muscles go back where they belong. The gentle changing action of Director increases elimination and regularity in a normal way without the use of harsh, irritating cathartics.



SENT ON TRIAL
Reduce Like This
Let us prove our claims. We'll send a Director for trial. If you don't get results you owe nothing.

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360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Without obligation on my part please send me the complete story of Director Belt and give full particulars of your trial offer.

Name
Address
City State

(Continued from page 53)

the Lodge Activities committee, the Committee on Judiciary, the State Association committee and the Ritualistic committee.

The Elks Magazine

I am proud of our national journal. Through it I am advised of the activities of our brothers everywhere. It is the only means available to the Grand Exalted Ruler by which he can reach all of the membership with his program. It is essential to the well-being of our Order and is worthy of our whole-hearted support.

Necrology

During the past year, many of our good brothers have answered the final summons of our Heavenly Father. Among these was a member of my official family, District Deputy John W. Bierlein of Port Jervis, New York, Lodge No. 645. We extend our sympathy to their families.

I have appointed Brother William C. Robertson of Minneapolis, Minnesota, Brother Carroll Smith of St. Louis, Missouri, and Brother Leon McCord of Montgomery, Alabama, as a Committee to take charge of the Memorial Services at our Milwaukee Reunion.

(A complete list of all Grand Lodge

members deceased during the past year is included in the bound copies of this report.—Ed.)

Conclusion

In concluding my report, I feel that I can say without reservation that the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks is in a sounder condition than it has been for many years. A greater proportion of the members of the Order are in good standing, and the subordinate lodges are in a healthier condition. Our subordinate lodges have spent this year substantially \$2,000,000 in charitable and community welfare work, but this sum is not a fair measure of the true value of these services. Our Order is growing in the esteem of its members, and of those who are not affiliated with us. Elksdom is marching in the vanguard of fraternities, and with the continued devotion of its members, it always will.

With a keen sense of my obligation to you for the privilege of serving as Grand Exalted Ruler in the Sixty-fifth Year of Elksdom, I am

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

FLOYD E. THOMPSON,
Grand Exalted Ruler.

Chicago, Illinois, July 17, 1933.

Excerpts from Annual Reports

(Continued from page 24)

\$12,050.00. This was not in one tract but consisted of several lots and additional lots were purchased in after years as needed. This property was remodeled and put in good shape and formally dedicated May 21, 1903. Our highly respected brother, Past Grand Exalted Ruler Joseph T. Fanning, was then Chairman of the Board of Grand Trustees.

The management of the Home was in the hands of a Board of Governors appointed by the Grand Exalted Ruler and acting under the general direction of the Board of Grand Trustees. In 1907 the Board of Governors was abolished, the Board of Grand Trustees increased from three to five and placed in full charge of the Home.

Proud and happy as our Order was over the establishment of the Home, this great work was not destined to sail in smooth waters. A stormy period followed and the Elks National Home became a problem. Questions arose as to location, the need of an infirmary and not a Home. The State Board of Health of Virginia condemned the water. There was criticism because of the fire hazard and general condition of the buildings.

In 1909 a special committee of five, known as the Kingsley Committee, was appointed to make a thorough investigation of the Home and report at the next Grand Lodge Session. This committee made a very complete report at the Convention of 1910 at Detroit. They submitted three propositions:

- First: Rebuild the present Home.
- Second: Tear it down and build a new Home at Bedford City.
- Third: Build a new Home in some other location.

The Board of Grand Trustees made an exhaustive report covering the cost of thoroughly rebuilding and remodeling the present Home. They stated this would cost at least \$150,000.00 and then it would be but a ramshackle patched-up building.

Therefore, they recommended that this be not done but came out strongly in favor of building an entirely new Home. Past Grand Exalted Ruler Galvin offered a resolution to the effect that a new Home

be constructed, as recommended in the report of the Grand Trustees, and this was carried. A New Elks National Home Commission was appointed with Past Grand Exalted Ruler Herrmann as Chairman.

The records of 1913 show it was decided that an entirely new Home be constructed at Bedford City. The old buildings were torn down and the residents temporarily housed in Bedford City. The new Home was formally dedicated July 8, 1916, in the presence of the Grand Exalted Ruler and other Grand Lodge Officers, the Governor of Virginia, and an immense crowd. The New Home consisted of an Administration Building, six dormitory cottages, boiler house and hospital and about 100 acres of land. The total cost, including furniture, equipment, etc., was approximately \$450,000.00.

In 1921 the Home had 135 residents. Due to the constantly increasing number of residents and the large waiting list, a new dormitory cottage was authorized by the Grand Lodge in 1922 and this was completed in May, 1923, and the residents increased to 174. In 1926, the Grand Trustees recommended the construction of a new central heating plant and additional dormitory quarters. This was authorized by the Grand Lodge and \$350,000.00 was spent on this new addition, the cost being entirely financed by THE ELKS MAGAZINE. Again in 1929 it was found necessary to further increase the size of the Home and \$240,000.00 was voted for this purpose at Atlantic City. The profits of THE ELKS MAGAZINE were again used to pay the cost in lieu of making an assessment upon the members. Every room in each of the cottages is a single, outside room. At the present time the guests of the Order at our Bedford Home number 395. Present inventory value of the Elks National Home, as shown by the books of the Grand Secretary, which includes buildings and grounds, is \$1,205,858.84.

The Home was founded as a home, in all that that word implies, for worthy, aged and indigent Elks. The welfare of our Brothers in their declining days is a solemn obligation. It would be an inspiring experi-

ence if every Brother of the Order could visit the Elks National Home, one of the noblest structures of its kind in the world.

Our very capable Superintendent, Robert A. Scott, a Past Grand Trustee of the Order, manages the Home and looks after our aged Brothers in a highly efficient and satisfactory manner.

The Elks National Home is not an institution, it is a Home in every sense of the word, situated in the shadow of the beautiful Blue Ridge mountains in the Old Dominion State, a scene of beauty and a place of rest, where "Brothers drifting quietly down the stream of time may let old age face contentment." In the pride and joy of its possession, we must not forget those Brothers who labored so long and earnestly in the past for its accomplishment, who faced the problems it created and solved them all in spite of the trials and troubles and worries they caused, who brushed aside all doubts and acknowledged no defeat; firm in their conviction that the cardinal principles of Elksdom would conceive and bring forth this beautiful haven of rest, a harbor safe from the storms of life and a true interpretation of the sweetest word in man's vocabulary, our Home.

News of the State Associations

(Continued from page 38)

coming year: President, Charles Wibiral-ski, Perth Amboy Lodge, No. 784; Vice-President, Northeast, Patrick J. Cunningham, Englewood Lodge, No. 1157; Vice-President, Northwest, Arthur F. Jockel, Irvington Lodge, No. 1245; Vice-President, Central, Miller W. Frace, Phillipsburg Lodge, No. 395; Vice-President, South, J. Harry Todd, Camden Lodge, No. 293; Trustee, Fletcher L. Fritts, Dover Lodge, No. 782; Secretary, John A. Flood, Bayonne Lodge, No. 434, and Treasurer, Charles Rosencrans, Long Branch Lodge, No. 742.

President Wibiral-ski appointed August F. Greiner of Perth Amboy Lodge as Sergeant-at-arms; the Rev. Dr. Francis H. Smith of Trenton Lodge, No. 105, as Chaplain; Max Bernhardt of Bayonne Lodge as organist, and George Mack of Elizabeth Lodge, No. 289, as Inner Guard.

Chairman Joseph G. Buch, of the Crippled Children's Committee, reported 14,500 cases now being cared for, with an expenditure by the subordinate Lodges last year of \$134,687.86, and by the county boards of Freeholders of \$82,176.93, with assurance that the Freeholders will appropriate at least as much for the coming year. A total of \$925,013.35 has been spent by the New Jersey subordinate Lodges for crippled children work in the past six years.

Grand Exalted Ruler Floyd E. Thompson addressed the convention and praised the New Jersey Elks for their outstanding welfare work. Addresses were also delivered by Francis P. Boland, retiring President of the State Association; William T. Phillips, Chairman of the Grand Lodge Committee on State Associations; James G. Wallace, Exalted Ruler of New York, N. Y., Lodge, No. 1; Philip Clancy, Secretary of the New York State Elks Association, and Chester A. Heitman, Exalted Ruler of Haverstraw, N. Y., Lodge, No. 877, who thanked the new Jersey State Elks Association for valuable assistance in the inauguration of the Rockland County crippled children's program.

The next quarterly meeting of the Asso-
(Continued on page 56)

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(Continued from page 55)

ciation will be held in the Home of Penns Grove Lodge, No. 1358, on Sunday, September 10.

Kansas

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the Kansas State Elks Association was held at Great Bend, under the auspices of Great Bend Lodge, No. 1127, on May 14, 15 and 16. The first day's activities included the initiation of a class of 20 candidates by No. 1127, a ritualistic contest in which Pittsburg Lodge, No. 412, finished first, with Hutchinson Lodge, No. 453, second and Newton Lodge, No. 706, third. At the opening of the first business session the address of welcome was delivered by State Senator R. C. Russell, senior Past Exalted Ruler of Great Bend Lodge, while the response for the visitors was made by W. H. McKone, of Lawrence Lodge, No. 595. A luncheon at the Home of Great Bend Lodge, a ladies' bridge party and a golf tournament were features of the afternoon. In the evening a banquet was held at the Country Club, at which Past Exalted Ruler Russell was the principal speaker. Exalted Ruler W. J. Weber, acting as toastmaster, turned over the remainder of the program to Past Exalted Ruler Wayne H. Lamoreux, under whose direction a splendid set of entertainment acts was put on.

At the concluding session the following day W. R. McCormick of Pittsburg Lodge was elected President for the coming year, and Pittsburg was selected as the 1934 meeting place. Other officers elected were: Edward J. Powers, of Salina, First Vice-President; George O. Heinig, of Wichita, Second Vice-President; Thomas O. Moeller, of Galena, Third Vice-President; Lou F. Goerman, of Newton, Secretary; W. E. Lawrence, of Wichita, Treasurer; Dr. Vern Miller, of Weir, R. T. Humbarger, of Salina, and Stanley J. Shook, of Topeka, Trustees.

North Carolina

Holding its first annual convention at Asheville, the North Carolina State Elks Association re-elected all the officers named at the organization meeting last December. They are: Harry T. Paterson, New Berne Lodge, President; N. P. Mulvany, Asheville Lodge, First Vice-President; M. L. Block, Goldsboro Lodge, Second Vice-President; O. W. Patterson, Greensboro Lodge, Secretary-Treasurer; J. J. Morton, Charlotte Lodge, Trustee for three years; W. C. Burns, High Point Lodge, Trustee for two years; Dr. D. A. Morris, Durham Lodge, Trustee for one year; W. C. Moore, New Berne Lodge, Sergeant-at-Arms; and Frank Hagan, Asheville, Tiler. The opening business session of the gathering, presided over by President Paterson, was addressed by District Deputy Grand Exalted Rulers Shelley B. Caveness and J. J. Burney; Past District Deputy J. J. Morton, and Tom C. Daniels, Past Exalted Ruler of New Berne Lodge, No. 764. Reporting for their respective sections of the State, all of the speakers agreed that the formation of the Association has been of the greatest value to the Order in North Carolina. A golf tournament and sight seeing tours, arranged for by the host Lodge, Asheville, No. 1401, were enjoyed by the visitors at the conclusion of business.

Georgia

The Georgia State Elks Association met in its annual convention at Brunswick on May 22 and 23. The sessions, held in the ballroom of the Oglethorpe Hotel, were called to order by Exalted Ruler Edgar Malone, of Brunswick Lodge, No.

691. The invocation was by the Rev. Royal K. Tucker, and the address of welcome by Richard C. Job, Secretary of the Brunswick Board of Trade. State Association President J. Gordon Hardy responded for the visitors. The principal address of the meeting was made by Past Grand Exalted Ruler Walter P. Andrews, who reviewed the history of the Order. In the afternoon there were sight-seeing trips, surf bathing, water sports and golf, and the ritualistic contest for the G. Phillip Maggioni Cup which was won by the team from Albany, Ga., Lodge, No. 713. In the evening the visitors were entertained at a sea food supper and a dance at the Sea Island Casino. On the following morning another business session was held and these officers elected for the coming year: President, F. F. Preston, Douglas Lodge; Secretary-Treasurer, R. E. Lee Reynolds, Atlanta Lodge (re-elected); Vice-Presidents, Abit Nix, Athens Lodge; S. P. Rakestraw, La Grange Lodge; John W. Ramsey, Macon Lodge; H. B. Roberts, Albany Lodge, E. H. Diemmer, Brunswick Lodge, and W. T. Lane, Jr., Americus Lodge. Macon was selected as the 1934 meeting place. At the conclusion of this final session the delegates and their ladies enjoyed an off-shore cruise on the U. S. Coast Guard Cutter *Yamacraw* before leaving for their homes.

Kentucky

Grand Exalted Ruler Floyd E. Thompson attended the twenty-eighth annual convention of the Kentucky State Elks Association, held at Henderson, Ky., May 28-29-30. Eighteen Lodges were represented at the meeting, with one hundred and sixty-four delegates registered. The Convention was presided over by retiring State President Leland O'Callaghan, a life-member of the State Association. After the address of welcome had been extended the visitors the Grand Exalted Ruler and the delegates from the State Lodges were taken on an automobile tour across the Ohio River. Luncheon was served the delegation by the officers of Evansville, Ind., Lodge, No. 116. Upon the return of the motorcade an old-time Elks burgoon supper was served on the lawn of Henderson Lodge, No. 206, after which a dance was held in the ballroom of the Lodge Home.

The address delivered by Grand Exalted Ruler Thompson included an endorsement of the Student Loan Fund movement, fostered by the State Association, by which deserving youths are assisted by the Kentucky Elks, a recommendation of Crippled Children's work under certain conditions, and an urge that all Elk Lodges observe Flag Day. On the night of May 30th, a square of the city, adjacent to the Home of Henderson Lodge, was roped off and the delegates and friends were entertained at a banquet prepared by No. 206, the tables of the banquet filling an entire city block. The Grand Exalted Ruler spoke once more, reviewing the accomplishments and history of the Elks in the United States.

The State Convention elected the following officers for the year 1933-34: Col. James A. Diskin, Newport Lodge, No. 273, President; Richard H. Slack, Owensboro Lodge, No. 144, Secretary-Treasurer; Ben H. Sachs, Louisville Lodge, No. 8, First Vice-President; Myer Freyman, Lexington Lodge, No. 89, Second Vice-President; L. W. Camden, Somerset Lodge, No. 1021, Third Vice-President; Trustees, Clyde R. Levi, Ashland Lodge, No. 350, Hon. John L. Grayot, Madisonville Lodge No. 738,

Edwin N. Williams, Henderson Lodge, No. 206, K. D. Harper, Catlettsburg Lodge, No. 942, and D. W. Smith, Fulton Lodge, No. 1142. The State Convention for the year 1934 will be held in Lexington, Ky.

Alabama

Members of the Alabama State Elks Association officially opened the two-day session of the annual state convention at Mobile on May 15 at the Home of Mobile, Ala., Lodge, No. 108. State President Ben Mendelsohn, presiding, responded to the welcoming addresses of Mayor Harry T. Hartwell, of Mobile, and Exalted Ruler Fournier J. Gale, of Mobile Lodge. The number of delegates present, many of whom arrived Sunday, May 14, and spent the day sightseeing around the city and environs, was considerably swelled by the delegation from Birmingham, Ala., Lodge, No. 79, which sent one hundred members, fifty ladies, its drill team, patrol, and the all-Elk Birmingham Police Band. The band, patrol and drill team paraded from the depot to the Home of Mobile Lodge. The most important social feature of the first day was a dance, held at the local Lodge Home, following impressive initiation ceremonies administered to a class of candidates at the preceding regular meeting. Besides dancing, there was a program of entertainment presented. May 16 was devoted to the business of the convention, election of officers of the State Association for the following year, public exhibitions by the Birmingham patrol following a concert by the Birmingham Police Band, and a parade through the downtown streets of Mobile. The convention closed with a banquet held at the Cawthon Hotel.

The following officers were selected for the year 1933-34: Fournier J. Gale, Mobile Lodge, No. 108, President; Albert S. Eagar, Birmingham Lodge, No. 79, Secretary; C. M. Tardy, Birmingham Lodge, First Vice-President; Charles L. De Bardelaben, Selma Lodge, No. 167, Second Vice-President; Frank O'Hear, Ensley Lodge, No. 987, Third Vice-President; Clyde W. Anderson, Florence Lodge, No. 820, Fourth Vice-President; E. J. Gillespie, Blocton Lodge, No. 710, Tiler; Edward J. McCrossin, Birmingham Lodge, Chaplain; Dr. George W. Randall, Blocton Lodge, No. 710, First Trustee; Ben M. Spielberger, Sheffield Lodge, No. 1375, Second Trustee; R. M. Montgomery, Birmingham Lodge, Third Trustee. The annual convention for 1934 will be held in Selma.

Texas

At the ninth annual convention of the Texas State Elks Association, held at Dallas on May 26, 27 and 28, the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, H. S. Rubenstein, of Brenham Lodge; Vice-Presidents, T. G. Nichols, of Amarillo Lodge; I. Hochwald, of Marshall Lodge; A. V. Tate, of Galveston Lodge; C. E. Smeltz, of San Antonio Lodge; and Dr. D. M. Boles, of Breckenridge Lodge. Meyer J. Rachofsky, of Dallas Lodge, was re-elected Treasurer. Houston was selected as the sene of the 1934 meeting.

At the opening session Past Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight P. L. Downs delivered the invocation, and the address of welcome was made by Past Exalted Ruler Charles A. Mangold, Chairman of the Convention Committee, while other speeches of greeting were made by Ben Critz, of the Chamber of Commerce, and by Exalted Ruler George W. Loudermilk, of Dallas Lodge. At the afternoon session Past Grand Exalted Ruler William H. Atwell was the principal speaker. A full program of entertainment had been prepared by the host Lodge and was thoroughly enjoyed by the visiting Elks and their ladies.





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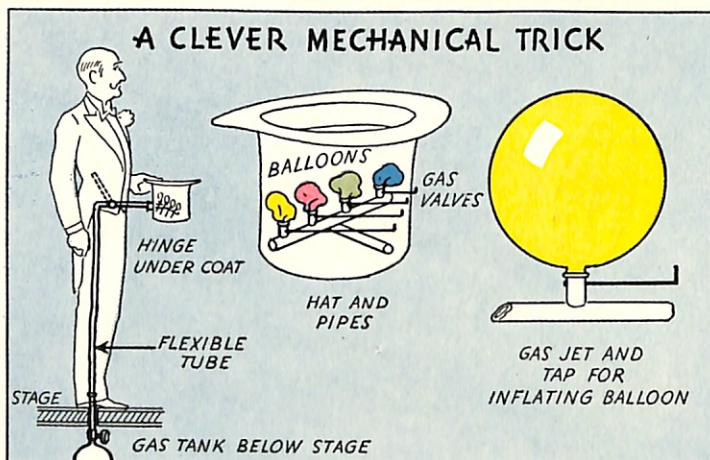
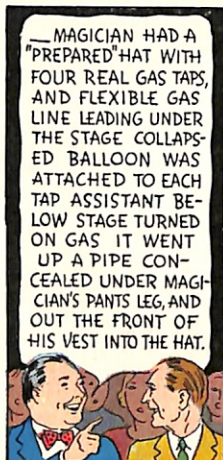
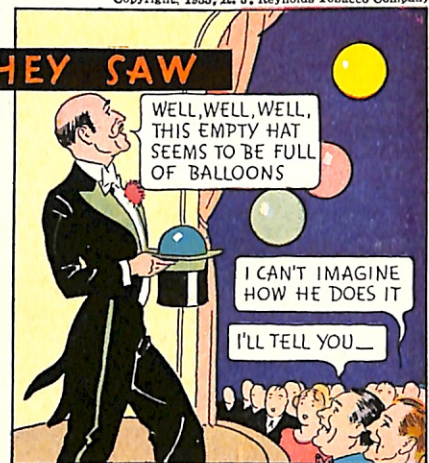
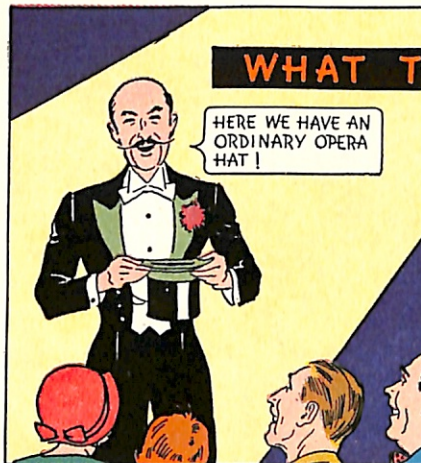
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